

# Republic of Korea **Economic Bulletin**



**July** 2021

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## **Current Economic Trends**

### **Policy Issue**

Economic Policies, H2 2021

Future Cars Transition Strategies  
for Auto Parts Companies

## **Economic News Briefing**

GDP Rose 1.9% in Q1 2021

Second Supplementary Budget  
Proposal of 2021

Korean FDI Posts US \$11.22 billion  
in Q1 2021

Government to Promote Technical  
Cooperation with ASEAN

## **Statistical Appendices**



Republic of Korea **Economic Bulletin**

July 2021

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Saryeoni Forest Path, Jeju Island.

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\* The contents have been revised and updated.

# CURRENT ECONOMIC TRENDS

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## Overview

### Economic Activity

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## Overview

**Retail sales, services and facility investment improved in April, mining and manufacturing and construction slowing. Employment continued to recover in May and consumer prices rose faster.**

Industrial production fell 1.1 percent from the previous month in April due to the strong service sector (*up 0.4%, m-o-m and up 8.4%, y-o-y*). Mining and manufacturing continued to go down (*down 1.6%, m-o-m and up 12.4%, y-o-y*). Industrial production rose 8.8 percent year on year.

Retail sales (*up 2.3%, m-o-m and up 8.6%, y-o-y*) and facility investment (*up 3.5%, m-o-m and up 16.8%, y-o-y*) improved. Construction investment fell (*down 0.8%, m-o-m and down 1.8%, y-o-y*).

Exports jumped 45.6 percent year-on-year in May backed by strong chips, petrochemicals and other major products. Average daily exports, an indicator calculated according to the days worked, improved 49.0 percent from a year ago (*US \$1.62 billion, May 2020 >> US \$2.42 billion, May 2021*).

The consumer sentiment index (CSI) rose 3.0 points in May to 105.2. The business sentiment index (BSI) for the manufacturing sector stayed flat at 96, and the BSI outlook for June fell 1.0 point to 97.

The cyclical indicator of the coincident composite index for April rose 1.1 points to 101.3, and the cyclical indicator of the leading composite index increased 0.4 points to 103.6.

The economy added 619,000 jobs year-on-year in May and the unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points from a year ago to 4.0 percent.

Consumer prices rose 2.6 percent year-on-year in May due to high prices of fresh food and oil, as well as a low base effect. Core inflation rose 1.5 percent.

Stock prices rose in May on expectations of economic recovery, both global and local. The won strengthened amid weak dollars, and Korea Treasury yields went up in line with high global interest rates.

Home price growth edged down in May (*up 0.71% >> up 0.70%, m-o-m*), and *Jeonse* (lump-sum deposits with no monthly payments) price growth stayed on the same slope (*up 0.36% >> up 0.36%, m-o-m*).

**The economy saw exports and investment continue to recover, as well as domestic demand. April and May job reports presented significant increases.**

Major economies' growth outlook being revised upwards amid expanded vaccine rollouts and fiscal stimulus, inflation worries continue in part due to soaring commodities prices.

The government will draw up its second half economic policies and second extra budget proposal with a focus on helping the economy keep up the recovery momentum and create more jobs, as well as on bolstering pandemic-hit household support and strengthening risk management.

# Economic Activity

## 1. Gross domestic product (preliminary)

Korea's real gross domestic product (GDP) in the first quarter of 2021 amounted to 452.3 trillion won, and real gross domestic income (GDI) posted 448.7 trillion won.

(Trillion won, at chained 2015 year prices)

	2018					2019					2020					2021
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>1</sup>	Q3 <sup>1</sup>	Q4 <sup>1</sup>	Q1 <sup>1</sup>
GDP	1,812.0	429.7	451.8	454.2	476.4	1,852.7	437.3	461.9	464.0	489.4	1,836.9	443.7	449.7	459.3	484.1	452.3
(Seasonally adjusted)	-	448.6	451.4	454.0	457.9	-	457.2	461.9	463.8	469.8	-	463.9	449.2	459.3	464.5	472.6
- Private consumption	875.6	219.6	212.9	218.8	224.3	894.1	223.1	217.8	223.6	229.5	849.1	212.5	208.6	213.6	214.4	215.1
- Facility investment	166.3	44.2	43.1	37.3	41.7	155.3	36.8	40.5	36.7	41.3	166.3	39.5	42.3	40.7	43.8	44.4
- Construction investment	269.8	56.9	74.3	67.7	70.8	265.2	52.5	72.8	66.4	73.5	264.1	54.8	72.5	65.4	71.4	53.8
- Total export	777.5	181.2	191.9	199.8	204.7	779.4	179.2	191.4	199.8	208.9	765.0	189.5	166.6	195.3	213.6	199.1
- Total import	697.8	178.9	170.3	170.4	178.3	684.5	168.2	168.3	171.1	176.9	661.7	168.9	153.1	165.1	174.6	175.8
GDI	1,815.0	437.3	453.5	452.7	471.5	1,813.2	436.1	452.0	450.5	474.6	1,810.5	434.0	443.8	453.8	478.8	448.7
(Seasonally adjusted)	-	455.3	453.0	454.0	452.8	-	454.6	452.1	451.2	455.3	-	452.3	443.9	455.2	459.1	467.5

1. Preliminary

Source: Bank of Korea

Real GDP rose 1.7 percent in the first quarter of 2021 from the previous period, and increased 1.9 percent from a year ago. Real GDI rose 1.8 percent quarter-on-quarter and grew 3.4 percent year-on-year.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year, at chained 2015 year prices)

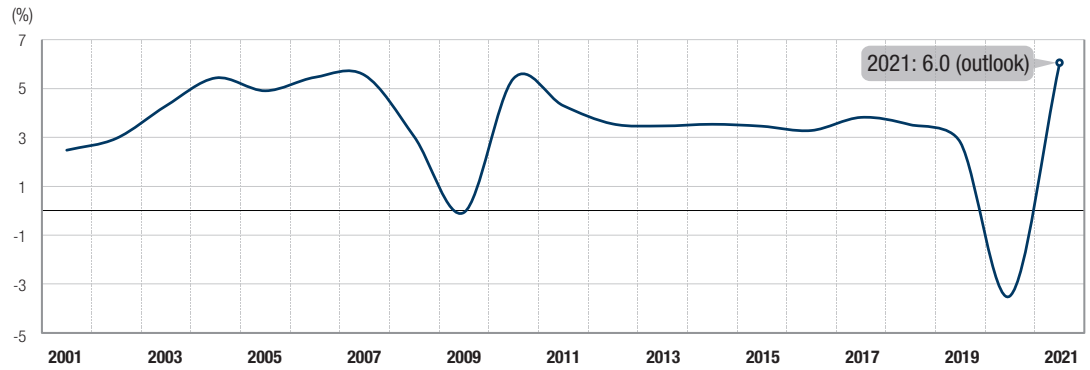
	2018					2019					2020					2021
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>1</sup>	Q3 <sup>1</sup>	Q4 <sup>1</sup>	Q1 <sup>1</sup>
GDP	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.6	-0.9	1.5	-2.6	-1.0	-1.1	1.9
(Seasonally adjusted <sup>2</sup> )	-	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.9	-	-0.2	1.0	0.4	1.3	-	-1.3	-3.2	2.2	1.1	1.7
- Private consumption	3.2	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	-5.0	-4.8	-4.2	-4.5	-6.6	1.2
- Facility investment	-2.3	10.5	-4.4	-9.2	-5.5	-6.6	-16.3	-5.8	-1.7	-1.7	7.1	7.4	4.5	10.7	6.1	12.4
- Construction investment	-4.6	0.8	-2.6	-9.1	-6.4	-1.7	-7.6	-2.0	-1.9	3.5	-0.4	4.4	-0.4	-1.5	-2.9	-1.8
- Total export	4.0	0.3	4.1	4.0	7.3	0.2	-1.1	-0.2	0.0	2.1	-1.8	5.7	-13.0	-2.3	2.3	5.1
- Total import	1.7	3.4	1.8	-1.7	3.3	-1.9	-6.0	-1.2	0.5	-0.7	-3.3	0.4	-9.0	-3.5	-1.3	4.1
GDI	1.6	2.7	2.1	0.4	1.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-1.8	0.7	0.9	3.4
(Seasonally adjusted <sup>2</sup> )	-	1.8	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	-	0.3	-0.6	-0.2	0.9	-	-0.7	-1.9	2.6	0.8	1.8

1. Preliminary

2. Percentage change from previous period

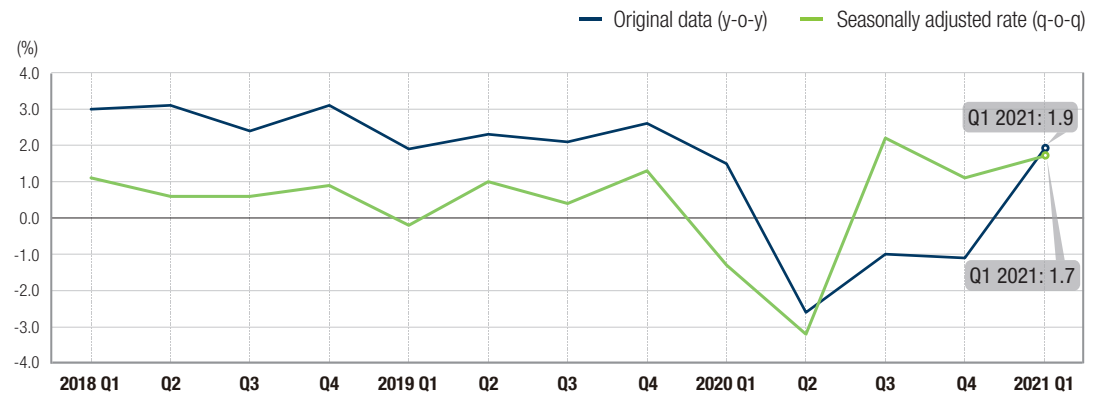
Source: Bank of Korea

### World GDP growth



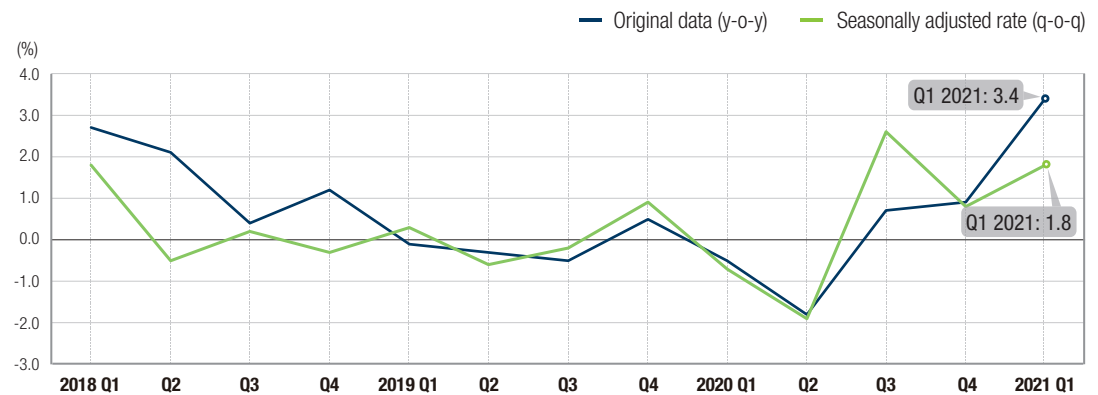
Source: IMF

### Domestic GDP growth



Source: Bank of Korea

### Domestic GDI growth



Source: Bank of Korea

## 2. Industrial output and composite indexes of business cycle indicators

Industrial output fell 1.1 percent from a month ago in April. Services output (*up 0.4%*) increased as close contact services, such as hotels & restaurants and sports, entertainment & leisure, continued to recover amid easing of social distancing. Construction works (*down 0.8%*) fell due to the weak civil engineering works. Mining & manufacturing (*down 1.6%*) decreased as manufacturing fell, as well as electricity and gas. The index rose 8.8 percent compared to a year ago.

The cyclical indicator of the coincident composite index rose 1.1 points from a month ago to 101.3. Mining and manufacturing, retail sales and construction completed climbed.

### Coincident composite index in April (m-o-m, %)

construction completed (2.0), retail sales (1.3), mining & manufacturing (0.5)

The cyclical indicator of the leading composite index rose 0.4 points to 103.6. Business confidence, inventory cycle and KOSPI rose. Construction orders received fell.

### Leading composite index in April (m-o-m)

business confidence index (4.1p), inventory cycle (3.0%p), KOSPI (0.8%), construction orders received (-5.2%)

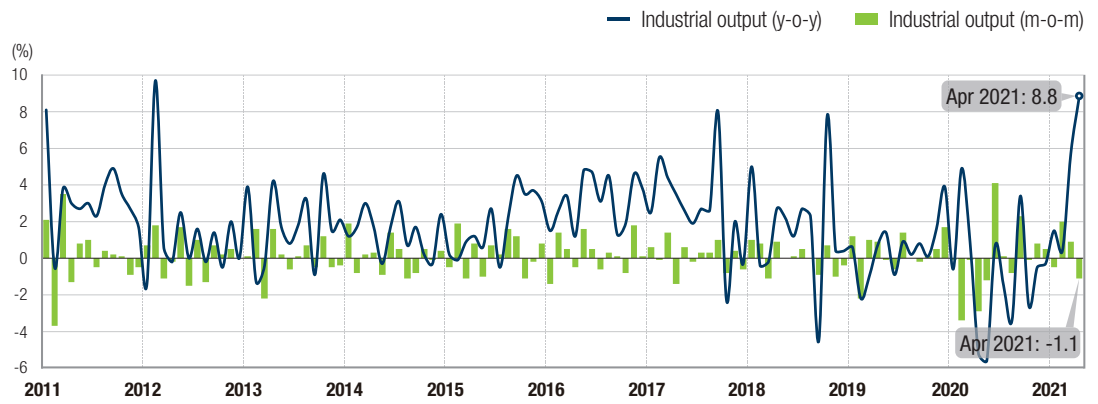
	2020				2021			
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb <sup>1</sup>	Mar <sup>1</sup>	Apr <sup>1</sup>
Index of all industry production (m-o-m, %)	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.5	-0.5	2.0	0.9	-1.1
(y-o-y, %)	3.0	-3.1	-0.7	-0.7	1.5	0.4	5.7	8.8
Coincident composite index (2015=100)	112.3	113.0	113.8	114.0	113.9	114.3	115.1	116.4
(m-o-m, %)	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.7	1.1
Cyclical indicator of coincident composite index	98.5	99.0	99.5	99.7	99.4	99.7	100.2	101.3
(m-o-m, p)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.5	1.1
Leading composite index (2015=100)	120.9	121.6	122.6	123.4	124.1	124.8	125.3	126.2
(m-o-m, %)	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7
Cyclical indicator of leading composite index	101.0	101.4	102.0	102.4	102.7	102.9	103.2	103.6
(m-o-m, p)	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4

1. Preliminary (coincident composite index: last three months, leading composite index: last two months)

Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trends)

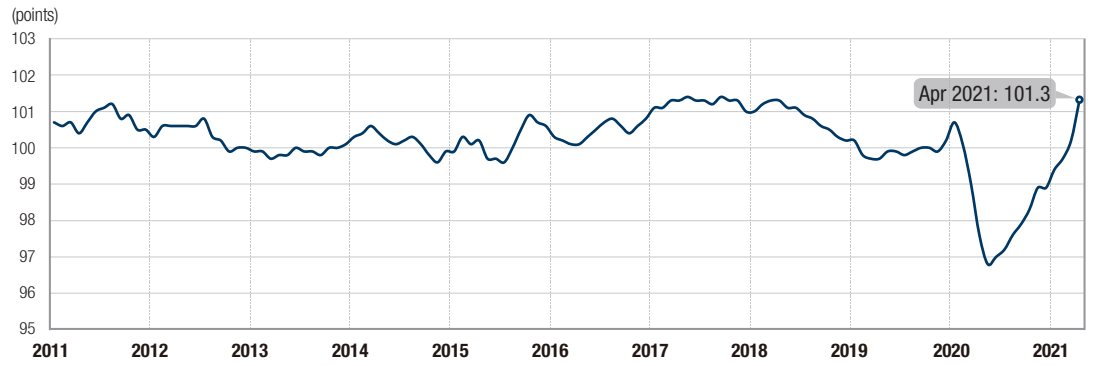


### Index of all industry production



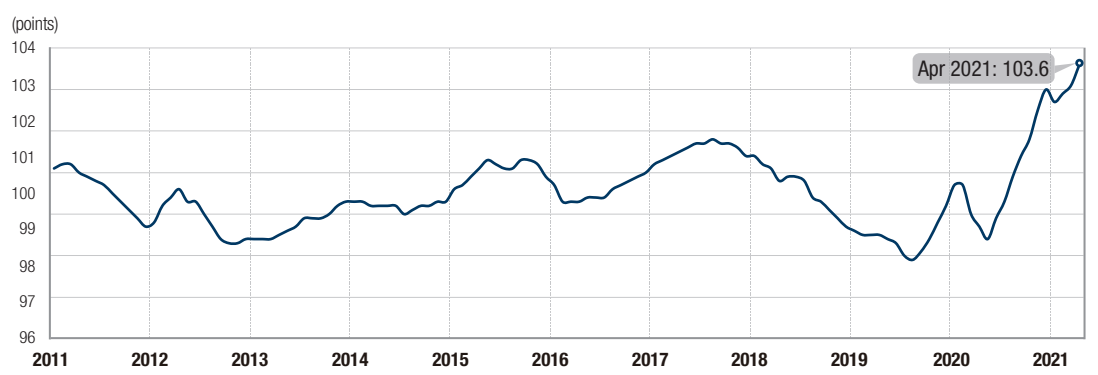
Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trends)

### Cyclical indicator of coincident composite index



Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trends)

### Cyclical indicator of leading composite index



Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trends)

### 3. Private consumption

Private consumption (*preliminary GDP*) in the first quarter of 2021 rose 1.2 percent quarter-on-quarter and 1.2 percent year-on-year.

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2018					2019					2020					2021
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>1</sup>	Q3 <sup>1</sup>	Q4 <sup>1</sup>	Q1 <sup>1</sup>
Private consumption <sup>2</sup>	-	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	-	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.9	-	-6.6	1.2	0.2	-1.3	1.2
(y-o-y)	3.2	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	-5.0	-4.8	-4.2	-4.5	-6.6	1.2

1. Preliminary

2. National accounts

Source: Bank of Korea

Retail sales rose 2.3 percent month-on-month in April. Sales of durable goods (*up 0.7%*), semi-durable goods (*up 4.3%*) and nondurable goods (*up 2.4%*) increased. The index rose 8.6 percent year-on-year.

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2019					2020					2021				
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Jan	Feb	Mar <sup>1</sup>	Apr <sup>1</sup>
Retail sales	-	1.5	0.2	-0.1	2.0	-	-5.7	5.9	-1.1	0.9	1.7	1.6	-0.9	2.3	2.3
(y-o-y)	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.3	3.3	-0.2	-2.9	2.0	1.6	-1.2	6.3	0.0	8.2	10.9	8.6
- Durable goods <sup>2</sup>	1.9	1.3	0.1	-0.4	5.6	11.2	-4.9	17.6	-4.5	5.1	2.3	4.7	-1.8	-1.0	0.7
- Automobiles	2.8	-2.3	2.4	4.1	8.0	16.3	-13.7	40.0	-12.2	6.1	-2.1	3.8	-1.7	2.2	1.2
- Semi-durable goods <sup>3</sup>	0.5	0.6	-0.5	-1.7	-1.5	-12.5	-15.7	9.4	-2.5	0.1	2.9	1.0	9.6	9.1	4.3
- Nondurable goods <sup>4</sup>	3.4	2.0	0.4	0.9	1.8	-0.5	-2.3	-1.0	1.4	-1.2	0.9	-0.1	-3.8	1.6	2.4

1. Preliminary

2. Durable goods: Automobiles, electronic appliances, furniture, telecommunications devices and etc.

3. Semi-durable goods: Clothing, footwear and etc.

4. Nondurable goods: Food, medicine, cosmetics, fuel, tobacco and etc.

Source: Statistics Korea

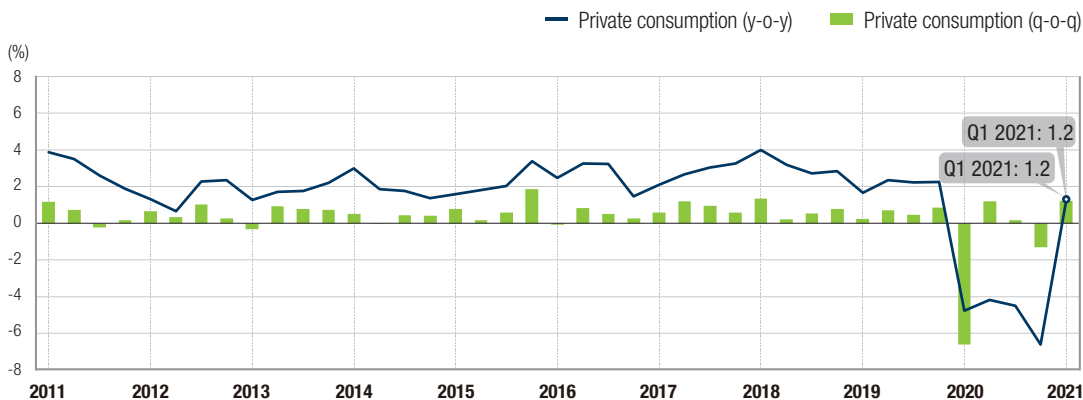
In May, department store sales, large discount store sales and online sales rose, as well as the consumer sentiment index. Car sales declined.

	2020			2021				
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Car sales at home (y-o-y, %)	-0.4	7.7	-8.4	20.9	28.4	-10.2	-8.8	-17.0
Department store sales (y-o-y, %)	2.4	-3.9	-14.1	-6.7	39.5	62.7	26.8	17.3
Large discount store sales (y-o-y, %)	2.8	-4.3	1.7	-12.4	24.2	3.0	-2.0	6.8
Online sales (y-o-y, %)	64.9	51.1	45.9	52.3	34.3	45.8	48.6	48.4
Credit card spending at home (y-o-y, %)	5.2	3.8	-3.9	-2.0	8.6	20.3	18.3	6.8
Consumer sentiment index	92.9	99.0	91.2	95.4	97.4	100.5	102.2	105.2
Number of Chinese tourists (y-o-y, %) <sup>1</sup>	-97.8	-98.1	-98.4	-98.5	-89.4	12.3	276.3	131.4

1. An advance estimate based on all Chinese entries, which can be different from the statistic released by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism as it excludes diplomatic and military personnel

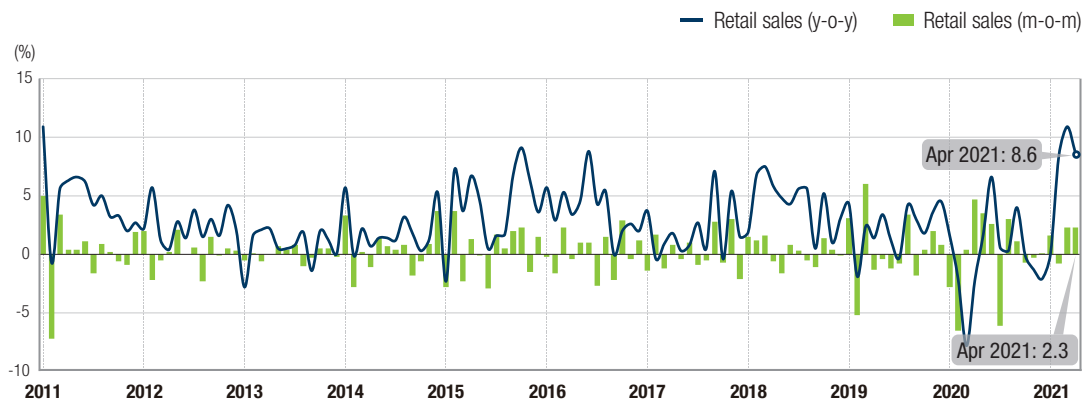
Sources: Bank of Korea, Credit Finance Association of Korea, Korea Automobile Manufacturers Association, data provided by retail industries

## Private consumption



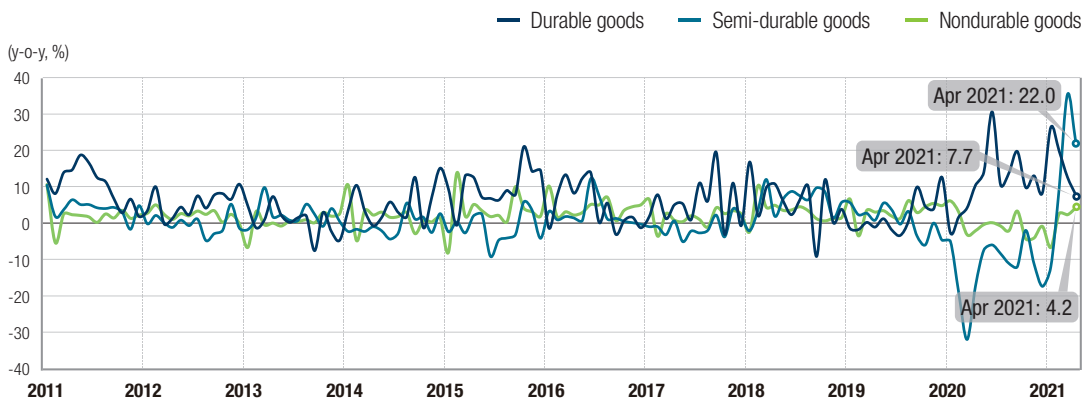
Source: Bank of Korea (national accounts)

## Retail sales



Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trends)

## Retail sales by type



Source: Statistics Korea (industrial activity trends)

## 4. Facility investment

Facility investment (*preliminary GDP*) in the first quarter of 2021 rose 6.1 percent quarter-on-quarter and rose 12.4 percent year-on-year.

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2018					2019					2020					2021
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>1</sup>	Q3 <sup>1</sup>	Q4 <sup>1</sup>	Q1 <sup>1</sup>
Facility investment <sup>2</sup>	-	4.4	-8.2	-3.5	3.2	-	-8.3	3.5	0.3	3.4	-	0.1	0.7	5.8	-0.6	6.1
(y-o-y)	-2.3	9.7	-4.9	-9.1	-4.5	-6.6	-16.3	-5.8	-1.7	-1.7	7.1	7.4	4.5	10.7	6.1	12.4
- Machinery	-4.2	5.4	-10.3	-6.4	-0.2	-10.2	-5.1	-0.3	-0.5	6.0	8.0	-0.8	2.8	3.1	3.6	7.5
- Transportation equipment	4.0	0.9	-0.3	6.1	13.7	4.7	-16.9	14.7	2.4	-3.2	4.7	2.7	-4.5	13.5	-11.5	2.0

1. Preliminary 2. National accounts Source: Bank of Korea

The facility investment index rose 3.5 percent month-on-month in April as machinery investment and transportation equipment investment increased. The index rose 16.8 percent year-on-year.

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2019					2020					2021			
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Feb	Mar <sup>1</sup>	Apr <sup>1</sup>
Facility investment index	-	-3.4	2.1	2.0	3.4	-	-1.0	2.7	2.2	0.8	6.9	-2.2	0.0	3.5
(y-o-y)	-5.7	-18.2	-6.3	-1.3	4.5	6.0	8.1	5.8	7.7	2.8	11.9	7.1	9.5	16.8
- Machinery	-10.2	-4.3	1.5	-1.5	2.7	8.3	0.8	4.5	3.8	2.0	9.7	-5.5	0.1	3.0
- Transportation equipment	7.7	-1.1	3.9	11.0	4.9	0.3	-5.0	-1.8	-1.8	-3.0	-0.9	9.2	0.0	5.0

1. Preliminary Source: Statistics Korea

Domestic machinery orders received, machinery imports and facility investment pressure rose in April.

**BSI outlook in the manufacturing sector** (base=100, Bank of Korea)

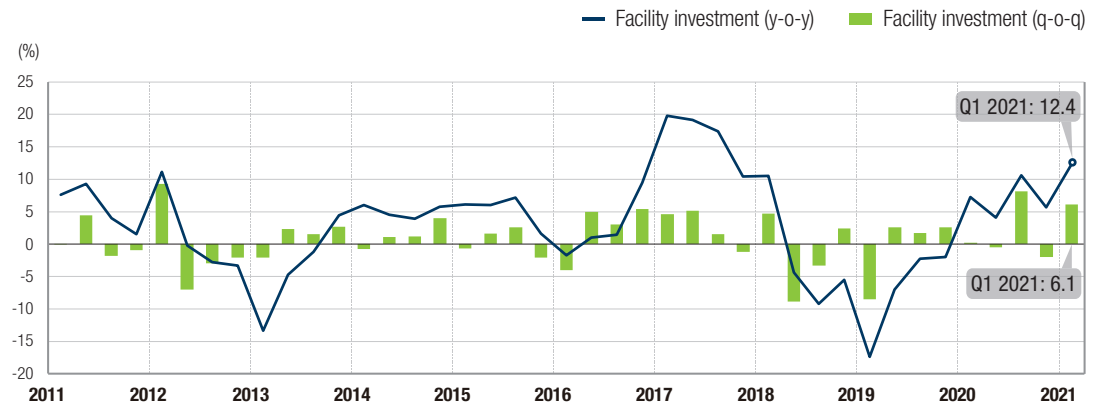
61 (Aug 2020) >> 68 (Sep) >> 68 (Oct) >> 76 (Nov) >> 81 (Dec) >> 77 (Jan 2021) >> 81 (Feb) >> 85 (Mar) >> 91 (Apr) >> 98 (May) >> 97 (Jun)

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2019					2020					2021			
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Feb	Mar <sup>1</sup>	Apr <sup>1</sup>
Domestic machinery orders received	-7.2	-18.2	-6.1	-12.3	9.8	8.1	21.0	-0.3	14.9	-0.7	15.5	29.3	18.7	16.4
(q-o-q, m-o-m)	-	-10.2	8.1	-2.4	14.4	-	0.5	-11.2	11.4	1.6	14.2	27.1	-9.4	-4.2
- Public	-32.9	-54.3	-55.5	-60.1	23.4	-1.8	73.0	100.1	8.4	-58.9	-26.8	-41.0	26.4	-22.7
- Private	-4.5	-15.0	-1.1	-7.8	8.0	8.8	18.6	-4.9	15.1	8.2	18.4	34.8	18.4	19.2
Machinery imports	-12.2	-25.5	-13.0	-4.8	-2.4	11.8	5.4	6.6	16.1	19.1	30.6	21.2	26.0	36.2
Average capacity utilization rate (% to potential outcome)	73.2	71.6	72.8	74.6	73.7	71.3	73.0	66.9	71.5	73.8	75.1	77.3	74.9	73.8
Facility investment pressure <sup>2</sup>	0.3	-2.6	-0.5	1.5	2.4	-1.1	4.4	-7.0	-0.7	-0.5	3.0	-0.2	3.0	11.6

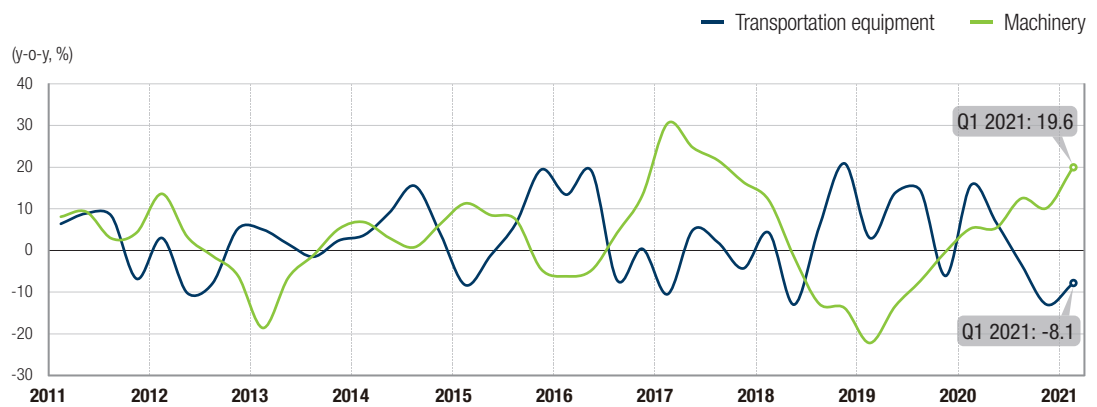
1. Preliminary 2. Production growth rate minus production capacity growth rate in the manufacturing sector (%p)  
Sources: Statistics Korea, Korea International Trade Association

## Facility investment



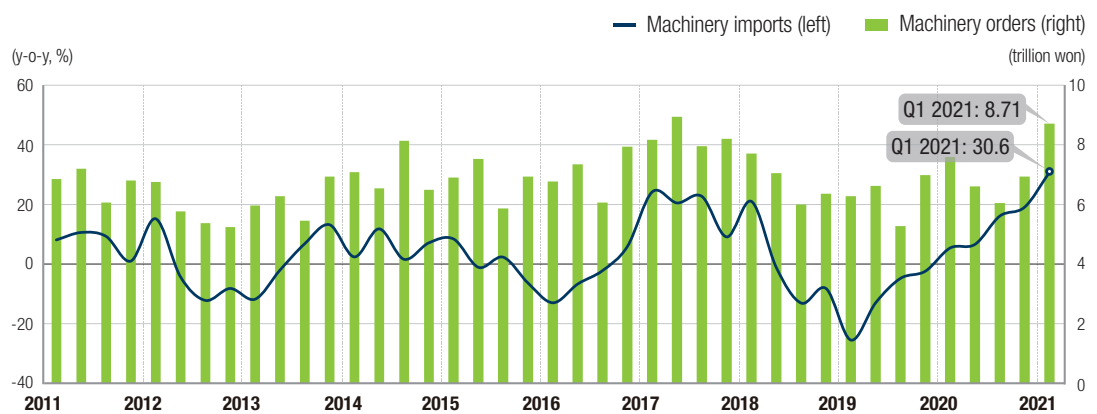
Source: Bank of Korea (national accounts)

## Facility investment by type



Source: Bank of Korea (national accounts)

## Leading indicators of facility investment



Sources: Statistics Korea (machinery orders), Korea International Trade Association (machinery imports)

## 5. Construction investment

Construction investment (*preliminary GDP*) in the first quarter of 2021 rose 1.3 percent quarter-on-quarter and fell 1.8 percent year-on-year.

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2018					2019					2020					2021
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>1</sup>	Q3 <sup>1</sup>	Q4 <sup>1</sup>	Q1 <sup>1</sup>
Construction investment <sup>2</sup>	-	1.5	-3.3	-4.5	0.4	-	-0.2	2.4	-3.3	5.3	-	0.1	-2.9	-3.9	3.5	1.3
(y-o-y)	-4.6	0.6	-2.8	-9.1	-6.0	-1.7	-7.6	-2.0	-1.9	3.5	-0.4	4.4	-0.4	-1.5	-2.9	-1.8
- Building construction	-5.4	0.0	-3.1	-4.3	0.6	-4.1	-0.8	-0.3	-3.2	4.0	-2.6	-0.6	-4.6	-1.5	3.9	1.9
- Civil engineering works	-2.7	5.7	-3.8	-4.8	0.0	4.7	1.1	9.4	-3.6	8.5	4.8	1.5	0.9	-9.0	2.7	0.0

1. Preliminary 2. National accounts  
Source: Bank of Korea

Construction completed (*constant*) fell 0.8 percent month-on-month in April due to weak civil engineering works. The index fell 1.8 percent year-on-year.

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2019					2020					2021			
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Feb	Mar <sup>1</sup>	Apr <sup>1</sup>
Construction completed (constant)	-	2.6	0.2	-2.2	1.0	-	-0.7	-2.9	-2.8	2.5	-3.6	6.8	0.3	-0.8
(y-o-y)	-2.3	-5.9	-2.4	-3.4	2.1	-4.1	-0.8	-5.5	-4.2	-5.3	-7.2	-8.3	-5.7	-1.8
- Building construction	-4.9	2.7	-2.2	-3.8	0.1	-6.9	-1.4	-3.8	-2.1	2.9	-2.6	6.1	0.1	1.7
- Civil engineering works	5.7	2.2	7.8	2.4	3.3	3.7	1.3	-0.8	-4.4	1.7	-6.0	8.7	0.8	-7.2

1. Preliminary  
Source: Statistics Korea

Construction orders received and building permits rose in April, as well as apartment presales.

**Central government SOC budget** (trillion won)

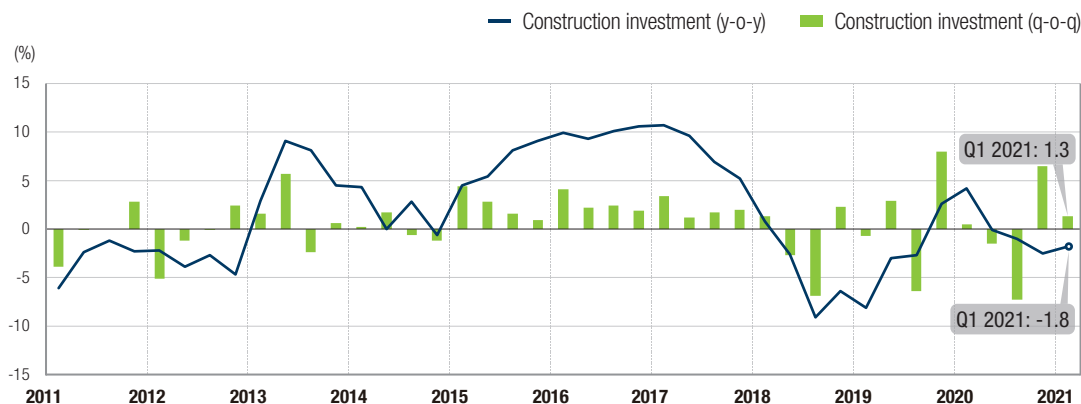
19.0 (2018) >> 19.8 (2019) >> 23.2 (2020) >> 26.5 (2021)

(Percentage change from same period in previous year, housing units)

	2019					2020					2021			
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Feb <sup>1</sup>	Mar <sup>1</sup>	Apr <sup>1</sup>
Construction orders received (current value)	7.6	-2.5	-0.8	1.7	26.0	16.4	-1.2	25.1	40.0	8.7	27.2	17.4	35.8	84.2
(q-o-q, m-o-m)	-	14.9	-17.7	7.6	24.4	-	-10.6	5.5	18.3	0.0	5.2	-8.5	-1.3	-3.0
- Building construction	7.0	-0.8	1.9	6.7	16.8	29.0	11.3	30.3	63.8	20.0	31.4	15.6	32.2	71.4
- Civil engineering works	9.4	-6.3	-10.3	-7.5	55.0	-16.1	-30.7	4.1	-11.8	-18.1	11.0	29.4	51.8	158.8
Building permits <sup>2</sup>	-10.4	-12.6	-18.3	-12.2	1.9	2.1	-5.1	4.0	12.6	-2.1	7.3	-13.0	25.9	45.9
Apartment presales (thousand) <sup>3</sup>	342	53	93	76	120	361	40	93	125	102	64	13	21	46

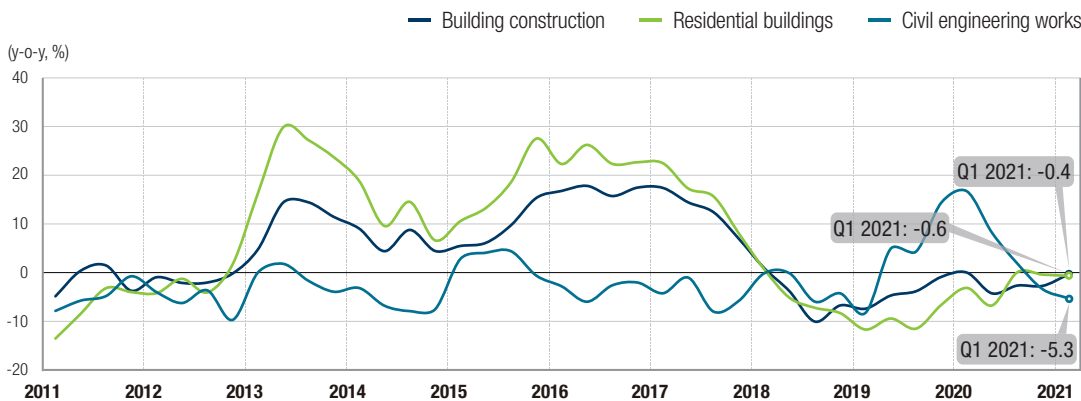
1. Preliminary  
2. Floor area  
3. Number of apartments sold for the period  
Sources: Statistics Korea, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Real Estate 114

## Construction investment



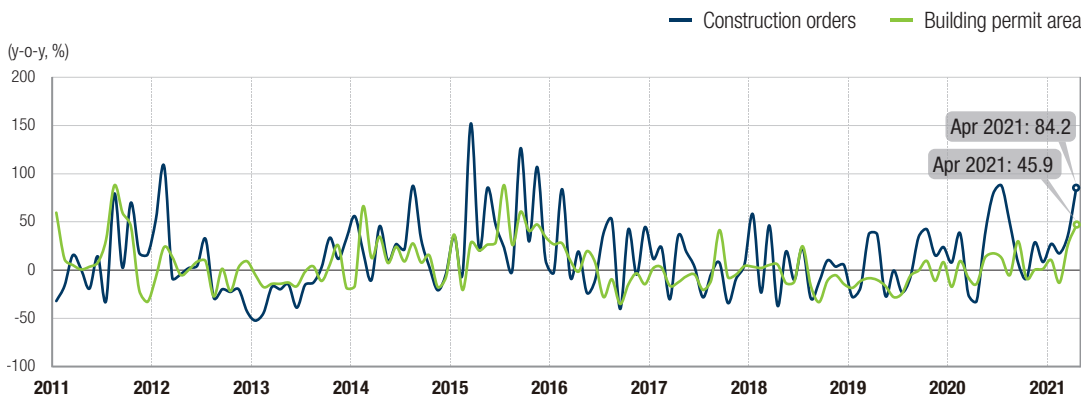
Source: Bank of Korea (national accounts)

## Construction investment by type



Source: Bank of Korea (national accounts)

## Leading indicators of construction investment



Sources: Statistics Korea (construction orders), Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (building permit area)

## 6. Exports and imports

Exports (*preliminary*) increased 45.6 percent year-on-year to US \$50.73 billion in May. Exports increased in 14 out of the 15 major export items, and 12 recorded double digit growth. All nine of the major destinations went up.

### Export growth by item (y-o-y, %)

182 (automobile components), 164 (petroleum products), 94 (automobiles), 95 (petrochemicals), 89 (home appliances), 63 (steel), 58 (textiles), 41 (wireless communications devices), 39 (display panels), 32 (secondary batteries), 26 (machinery), 25 (semiconductors), 8 (computers), 2 (biohealth), -15 (vessels)

### Export growth by region (y-o-y, %)

152 (India), 119 (Latin America), 64 (ASEAN countries), 63 (EU), 63 (US), 37 (CIS countries), 32 (Japan), 23 (China), 4 (Middle East)

Average daily exports, an indicator calculated according to the days worked, rose 49.0 percent year-on-year to US \$2.42 billion.

### Growth in average daily exports (y-o-y, %)

-18.5 (Q2 2020) >> -4.8 (Q3) >> 6.4 (Q4) >> 15.9 (Q1 2021) >> 29.5 (Apr) >> 49.0 (May)

(US \$ billion)

	2017	2018	2019	2020						2021		
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	May	Q3	Q4	Q1	Apr	May <sup>1</sup>
Exports	573.69	604.86	542.22	512.50	130.18	110.34	34.85	130.07	141.90	146.45	51.22	50.73
(y-o-y, %)	15.8	5.4	-10.4	-5.5	-1.9	-20.3	-23.7	-3.5	4.1	12.5	41.2	45.6
Average daily exports	2.13	2.24	1.99	1.88	1.91	1.65	1.62	1.86	2.09	2.22	2.13	2.42

1. Preliminary Source: Korea Customs Service

Imports (*preliminary*) rose 37.9 percent year-on-year to US \$47.81 billion in May. Consumer goods imports and capital goods imports continued to increase, as well as commodities imports.

### Import growth by category (y-o-y, %, Apr >> May)

28.0 >> 29.2 (consumer goods), 40.7 >> 61.2 (commodities), 28.6 >> 19.0 (capital goods)

(US \$ billion)

	2017	2018	2019	2020						2021		
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	May	Q3	Q4	Q1	Apr	May <sup>1</sup>
Imports	478.48	535.20	503.34	467.63	124.50	108.39	34.66	114.07	123.68	136.10	50.79	47.81
(y-o-y, %)	17.8	11.9	-6.0	-7.1	-1.9	-15.8	-20.5	-8.7	-1.7	12.0	33.9	37.9
Average daily imports	1.78	1.98	1.85	1.71	1.79	1.62	1.61	1.63	1.82	2.06	2.12	2.28

1. Preliminary Source: Korea Customs Service

The trade balance (*preliminary*) posted a surplus of US \$2.93 billion in May.

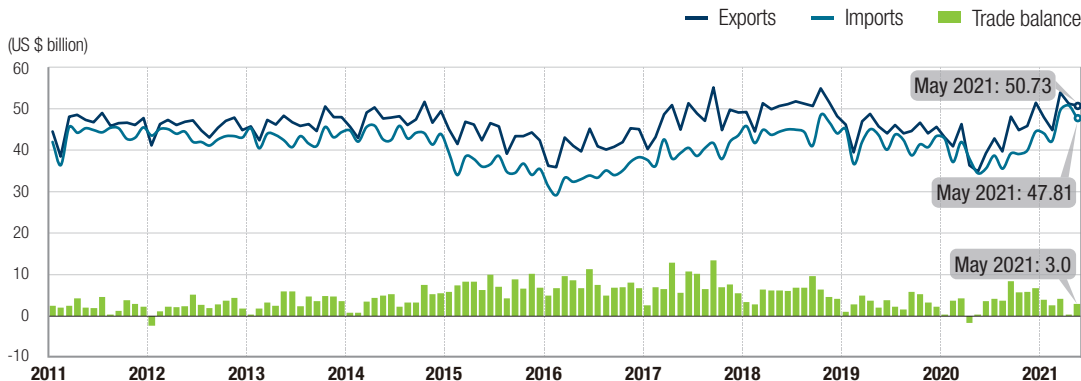
(US \$ billion)

	2017	2018	2019	2020						2021		
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q1	Q2	May	Q3	Q4	Q1	Apr	May <sup>1</sup>
Trade balance	95.22	69.66	38.89	44.87	8.68	1.95	0.19	16.01	18.23	10.42	0.43	2.93

1. Preliminary Source: Korea Customs Service

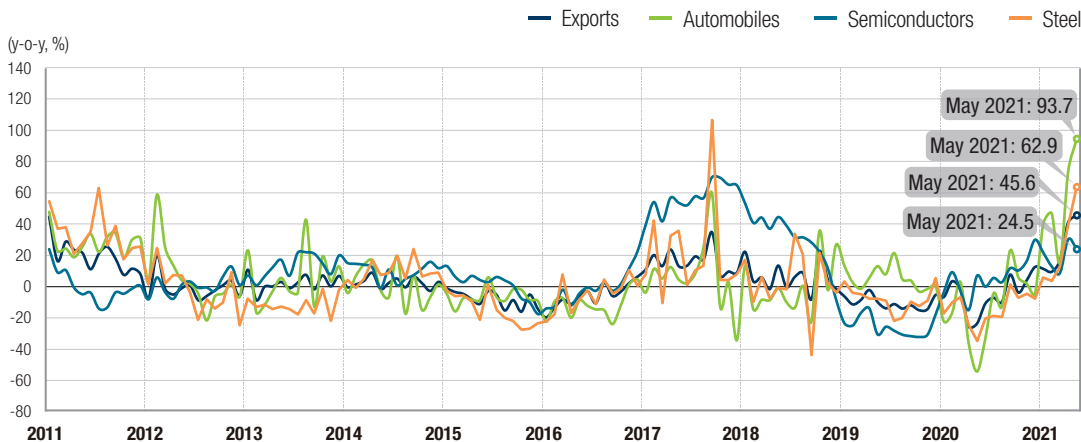


## Exports and imports



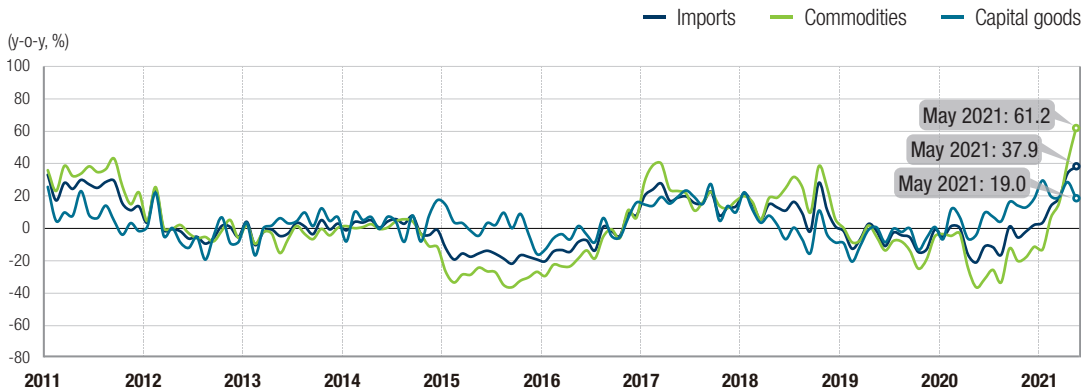
Sources: Korea Customs Service, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (export and import trends)

## Export growth by item



Sources: Korea Customs Service, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (export and import trends)

## Import growth by category



Sources: Korea Customs Service, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (export and import trends)

## 7. Employment

The number of employed persons in May increased 619,000 from a year earlier to 27,550,000, and the employment rate (*aged 15-64*) rose 1.1 percentage points to 66.9 percent.

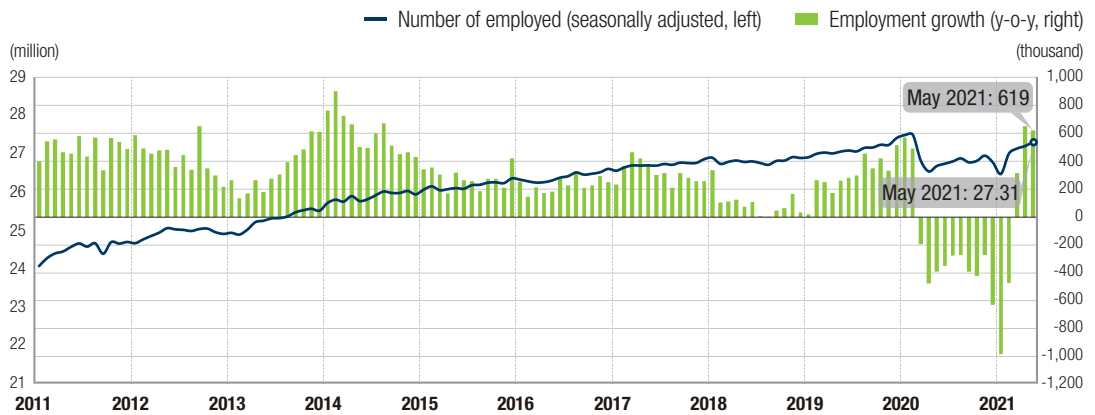
By industry, manufacturing job grew faster. Services and construction jobs continued to rise.

By employment status, permanent workers grew faster and self-employed workers slowly fell.

	2020												2021				
	Annual	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
Number of employed (million)	26.90	26.61	26.56	26.93	27.06	27.11	27.08	27.01	27.09	27.24	26.53	25.82	26.37	26.92	27.21	27.55	
Employment rate (%)	60.1	59.5	59.4	60.2	60.4	60.5	60.4	60.3	60.4	60.7	59.1	57.4	58.6	59.8	60.4	61.2	
(Seasonally adjusted)	60.1	60	59.4	59.6	59.7	59.9	60	59.8	59.8	60.1	59.6	58.9	60.1	60.3	60.4	60.6	
- 15 to 64	65.9	65.4	65.1	65.8	65.9	66.0	65.9	65.7	65.9	66.3	65.3	64.3	64.8	65.7	66.2	66.9	
Employment growth (y-o-y, thousand)	-218	-195	-476	-392	-352	-277	-274	-392	-421	-273	-628	-982	-473	314	652	619	
- Manufacturing	-53	-23	-44	-57	-65	-53	-50	-68	-98	-113	-110	-46	-27	-11	9	19	
- Construction	-4	-20	-59	-61	-62	-23	-6	55	37	77	23	-20	28	92	141	132	
- Services	-216	-294	-444	-333	-280	-240	-215	-382	-383	-266	-604	-898	-502	262	507	477	
· Wholesale & retail	-160	-168	-123	-189	-176	-127	-176	-207	-188	-166	-197	-218	-194	-168	-182	-136	
· Hotels & restaurants	-159	-109	-212	-183	-186	-225	-169	-225	-227	-161	-313	-367	-232	-28	61	4	
· Healthcare & welfare services	130	82	77	131	164	161	160	135	105	114	44	-74	91	171	224	241	
- Wage workers	-108	-134	-382	-260	-145	-92	-113	-249	-306	-169	-516	-759	-315	455	728	643	
· Permanent workers	305.2	459	400	393	349	346	282	96	14	38	5	36	82	208	311	355	
· Temporary workers	-313	-420	-587	-501	-408	-395	-318	-303	-261	-162	-351	-563	-317	206	379	307	
· Day laborers	-101	-173	-195	-152	-86	-44	-78	-41	-59	-44	-170	-232	-80	41	38	-20	
- Nonwage workers	-110	-62	-94	-132	-208	-185	-161	-143	-115	-105	-112	-223	-159	-141	-77	-23	
· Self-employed	-74.9	-70	-72	-82	-155	-128	-106	-78	-78	-59	-63	-127	-111	-81	-38	-14	
- Male	-82	-81	-183	-153	-129	-109	-96	-109	-150	-85	-271	-385	-186	135	278	263	
- Female	-137	-115	-293	-239	-223	-168	-178	-283	-271	-188	-357	-597	-287	179	374	356	
- 15 to 29	-183	-229	-245	-183	-170	-195	-172	-218	-250	-243	-301	-314	-142	148	179	138	
- 30 to 39	-165	-108	-172	-183	-195	-170	-230	-284	-240	-194	-246	-273	-238	-170	-98	-69	
- 40 to 49	-158	-120	-190	-187	-180	-164	-182	-176	-192	-135	-183	-210	-166	-85	-12	-6	
- 50 to 59	-88	-75	-143	-140	-146	-126	-74	-133	-114	-74	-147	-170	-139	13	113	100	
- 60 and above	375	336	274	302	338	379	384	419	375	372	249	-15	212	408	469	455	

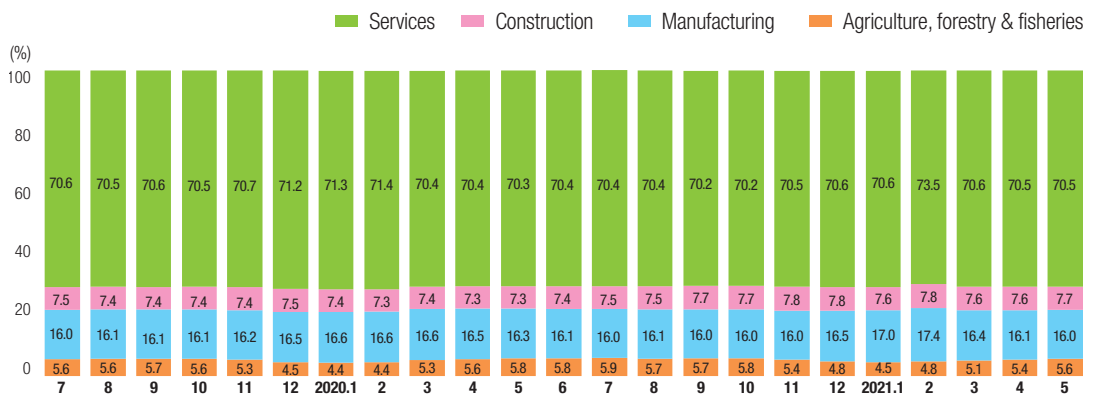
Source: Statistics Korea

## Number of persons employed and employment growth



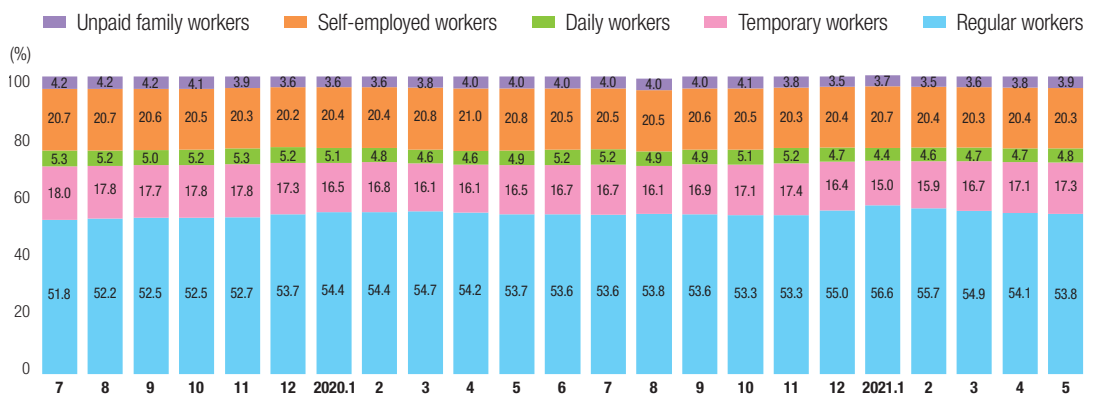
Source: Statistics Korea (employment trends)

## Employment by industry



Source: Statistics Korea (employment trends)

## Employment by status of workers



Source: Statistics Korea (employment trends)

The number of unemployed persons in May decreased 130,000 from a year ago to 1,148,000, and the unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points to 4.0 percent.

	2020												2021				
	Annual	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
<b>Number of unemployed (thousand)</b>	1,108	1,180	1,172	1,278	1,228	1,138	864	1,000	1,028	967	1,135	1,570	1,353	1,215	1,147	1,148	
<b>Unemployment growth (y-o-y, thousand)</b>	45	-17	-73	133	91	41	6	116	164	101	194	417	201	36	-25	-130	
- Male	-3	-48	-72	47	16	5	-31	46	85	6	58	163	96	19	-22	-84	
- Female	47	31	-1	86	75	36	37	70	79	96	136	255	105	16	-2	-46	
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.3	4	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.4	4.1	5.7	4.9	4.3	4.0	4.0	
<b>(Seasonally adjusted)</b>	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.3	4	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.4	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.8	
- 15 to 29	9.0	9.9	9.3	10.2	10.7	9.7	7.7	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.1	9.5	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.3	
- 30 to 39	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.4	2.9	3.6	4	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.3	
- 40 to 49	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	
- 50 to 59	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.2	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.7	3.6	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.9	
- 60 and above	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.8	2	2.3	2.4	2.2	5.3	10.8	5.8	3.5	3.2	3.3	

Source: Statistics Korea

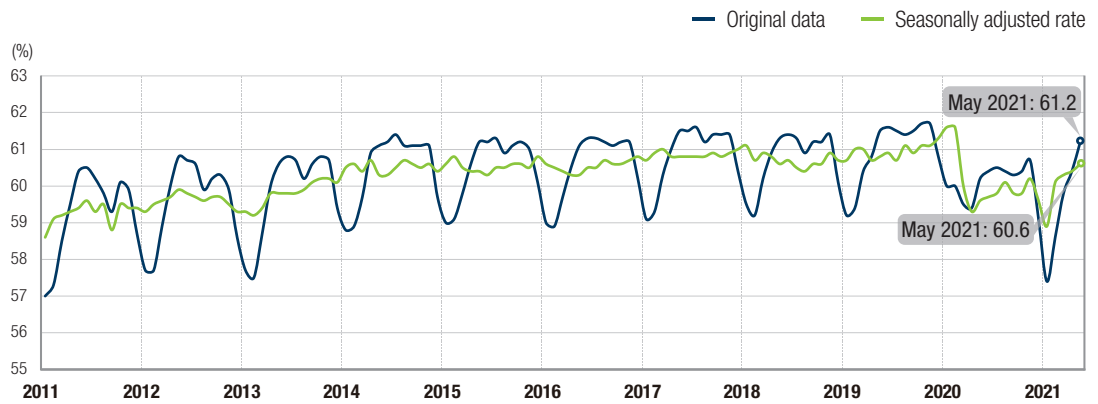
The economically inactive population in May decreased 196,000 from a year earlier to 16,351,000, and the labor force participation rate rose 0.7 percentage points to 63.7 percent.

The number of persons economically inactive due to retraining (*down 196,000*) and childcare (*down 119,000*) decreased. Those quitting jobs to do housework (*up 8,000*) increased. Job seekers went up by 69,000.

	2020												2021				
	Annual	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
<b>Economically inactive population (million)</b>	16.77	16.92	16.99	16.55	16.49	16.55	16.86	16.82	16.74	16.68	17.26	17.58	17.27	16.87	16.67	16.35	
<b>Labor force participation rate (%)</b>	62.5	62.2	62	63	63.2	63.1	62.4	62.5	62.7	62.8	61.6	60.9	61.6	62.5	63.0	63.7	
<b>(Seasonally adjusted)</b>	62.5	62.4	61.7	62.3	62.4	62.4	62.1	62.3	62.4	62.7	62.4	62.3	62.6	62.7	62.7	63.0	
<b>Growth in economically inactive population (y-o-y, thousand)</b>	455	516	831	555	542	502	534	532	508	431	690	867	562	-54	-324	-196	
- Childcare	13	23	55	50	43	7	26	8	8	-21	-25	-41	-55	-87	-116	-119	
- Housework	154	76	224	171	192	218	238	271	231	216	329	428	331	119	-14	8	
- Retraining	-92	-13	-14	-109	-121	-68	-148	-146	-87	-93	-19	-14	-73	-209	-227	-196	
- Old age	36	24	41	54	73	53	42	36	55	59	53	82	87	63	87	70	
- Rest	282	366	437	323	289	225	290	288	247	218	314	379	216	70	-38	1	
- Job seeking	43	18	95	57	39	69	77	58	58	40	53	77	83	31	20	69	

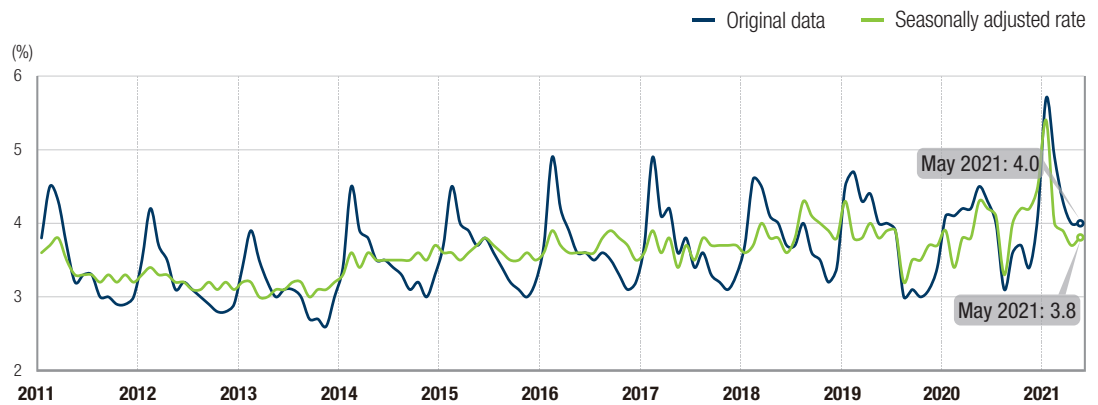
Source: Statistics Korea

### Employment rate



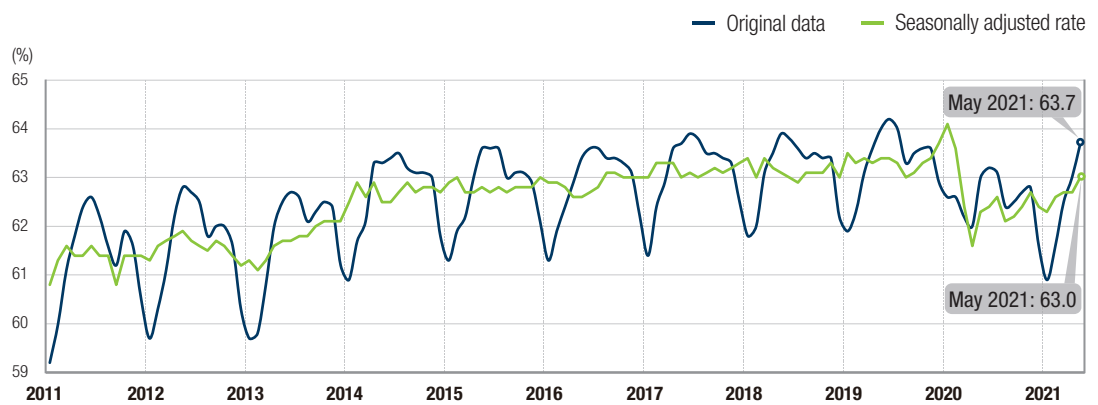
Source: Statistics Korea (employment trends)

### Unemployment rate



Source: Statistics Korea (employment trends)

### Labor force participation rate



Source: Statistics Korea (employment trends)

## 8. Prices

### 8.1 Consumer prices

Consumer prices in May rose 0.1 percent from the previous month. The index rose 2.6 percent from a year ago.

(Percentage change)

	2020												2021				
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
Consumer price inflation (m-o-m)	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.7	-0.6	-0.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	
(y-o-y)	1.1	1.0	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.6	

Source: Statistics Korea

Farm product prices grew slowly (*up 13.1% in April >> up 12.1% in May, y-o-y*) due to the spring crop production.

**Farm and fishery product prices** (y-o-y, %, Apr >> May)

17.9 >> 16.6 (crops), 11.3 >> 10.2 (animal products), 0.6 >> 0.5 (fishery products)

Domestic oil prices surged (*up 13.4% in April >> up 23.3% in May, y-o-y*) due to a low base effect from a year ago and rising international oil prices.

Public service prices fell slowly (*down 1.0% in April >> down 0.7% in May, y-o-y*) and personal service prices continued to rise (*up 2.2% in April >> up 2.5% in May, y-o-y*).

#### Consumer price inflation in major sectors

	Total	Farm and fishery products	Manufactured products	Oil products	Public utilities	Housing rents	Public services	Personal services
Apr 2021 (y-o-y, %)	2.3	13.1	2.3	13.4	-4.9	1.2	-1.0	2.2
May 2021 (y-o-y, %)	2.6	12.1	3.1	23.3	-4.8	1.3	-0.7	2.5
- Contribution (%p)	-	1.0	1.0	0.8	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.8

Source: Statistics Korea

Core inflation, which excludes crops and oil products, continued to rise (*up 1.4% in April >> up 1.5% in May, y-o-y*).

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2020												2021				
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
Consumer prices excluding crops and oil products	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	
Consumer prices excluding food and energy	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	-0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.2	

Source: Statistics Korea

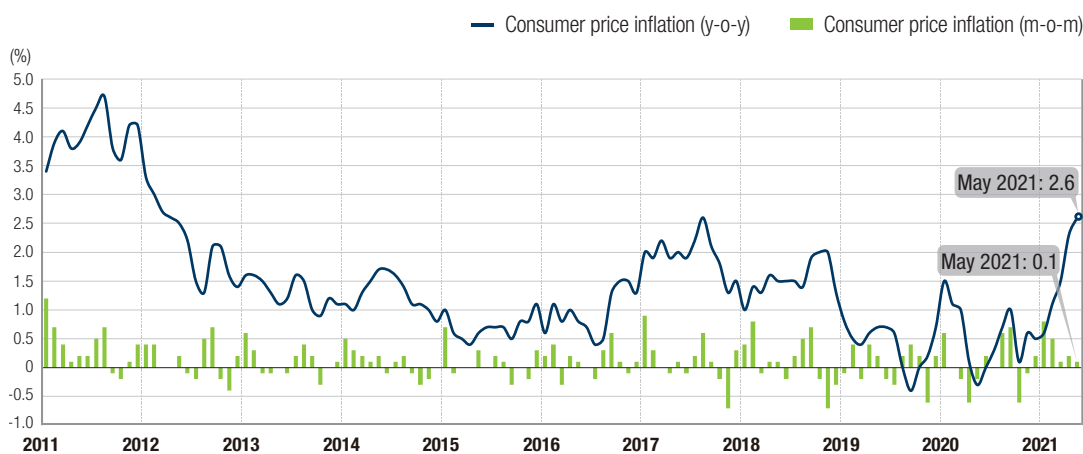
The basic necessities cost index rose at a faster rate (*up 2.8% in April >> up 3.3% in May, y-o-y*) and the fresh food price index rose at a slower rate (*up 14.6% in April >> up 13.0% in May, y-o-y*).

(Percentage change from same period in previous year)

	2020												2021			
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Consumer prices for basic necessities	1.7	1.8	0.3	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	1.2	1.5	2.8	3.3
Fresh food prices	0.7	3.8	2.9	3.4	4.3	8.4	15.8	21.5	19.9	13.1	10.0	9.2	18.9	16.5	14.6	13.0

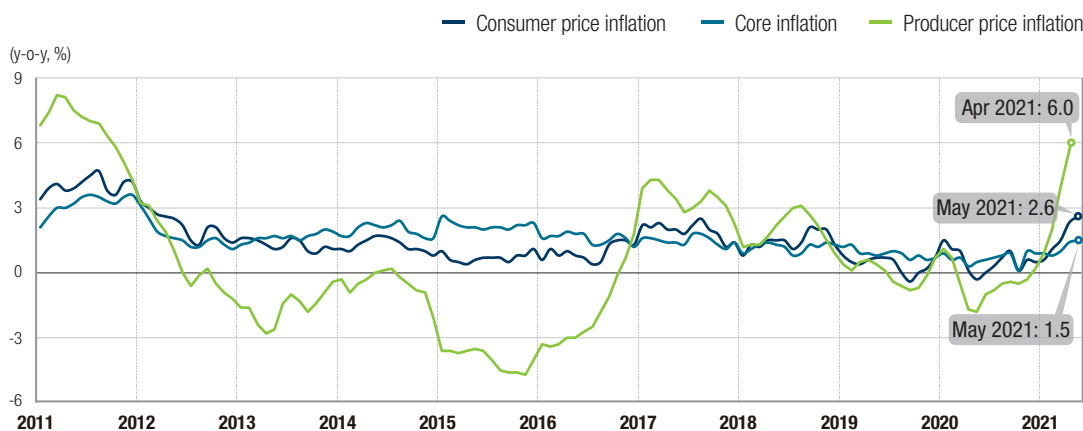
Source: Statistics Korea

## Consumer price inflation



Source: Statistics Korea (consumer price trends)

## Prices



Sources: Statistics Korea (consumer price trends), Bank of Korea (producer prices)

## 8.2 International oil and commodity prices

International oil prices climbed in May due to the expectations of global economic recovery amid rising vaccine rollouts, and increasing movement during the summer period, as well as rising power demand.

### Dubai crude (US \$/barrel)

66.2 (1<sup>st</sup> week May) >> 66.0 (2<sup>nd</sup> week) >> 66.0 (3<sup>rd</sup> week) >> 66.9 (4<sup>th</sup> week)

(US \$/barrel, period average)

	2019					2020					2021				
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Dubai crude	63.5	63.4	67.6	61.3	62.1	42.3	50.4	30.7	42.9	44.7	54.8	60.9	64.4	62.9	66.3
WTI crude	57.0	54.9	59.9	56.4	56.9	39.3	45.8	28.0	40.9	42.7	52.1	59.1	62.4	61.7	65.2
Brent crude	64.2	63.8	68.5	62.0	62.4	43.2	50.8	33.4	43.3	45.3	55.3	62.3	65.7	65.3	68.3

Source: Korea National Oil Corporation

Domestic gasoline prices continued to rise in May in line with rising international oil prices.

### Domestic gasoline prices (won/liter)

1,534 (1<sup>st</sup> week May) >> 1,537 (2<sup>nd</sup> week) >> 1,543 (3<sup>rd</sup> week) >> 1,547 (4<sup>th</sup> week)

(Won/liter, period average)

	2019					2020					2021				
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Gasoline prices	1,472	1,355	1,487	1,505	1,542	1,381	1,527	1,302	1,358	1,341	1,442	1,463	1,513	1,535	1,542
Diesel prices	1,341	1,254	1,361	1,361	1,385	1,190	1,349	1,108	1,160	1,141	1,242	1,263	1,313	1,333	1,339

Source: Korea National Oil Corporation

International corn prices rose due to the strong demand for feedstuff in China. Wheat prices went up amid dry weather conditions in the US. Soybean prices rose due to rising soybean oil demand.

### International grain prices in May (monthly average prices, m-o-m, %)

12.2 (corn), 5.2 (wheat), 7.2 (soybeans)

Copper prices climbed backed by improving demand amid economic recovery. Aluminum prices rose on growing demand for sustainable infrastructure. Nickel prices went up due to strong demand for lithium-ion batteries.

### Nonferrous metal prices in May (monthly average prices, m-o-m, %)

9.2 (copper), 4.7 (aluminum), 6.8 (nickel)

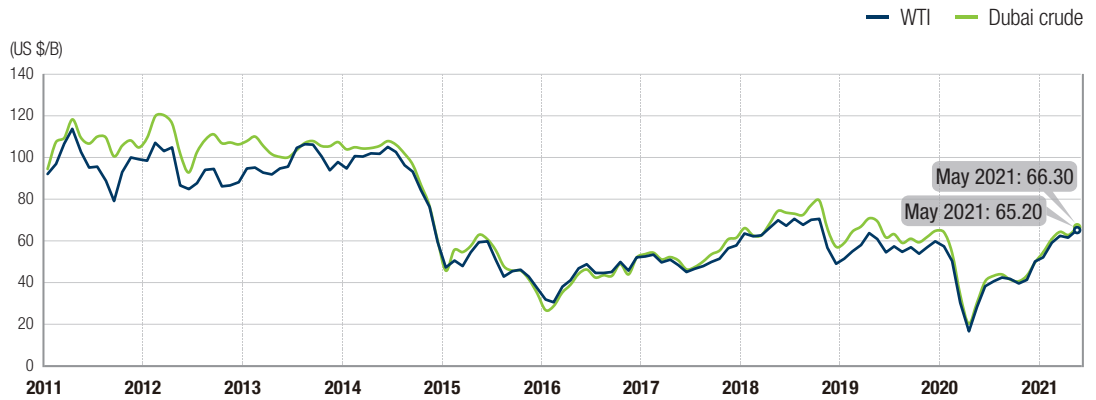
(Period average)

	2019					2020					2021				
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Reuters Index <sup>1</sup> (Sep 18, 1931=100)	2,359	2,374	2,352	2,312	2,397	2,394	2,383	2,165	2,377	2,624	2,740	2,796	2,672	2,816	2,940

1. A weighted average index of 17 major commodities Source: Korea PDS

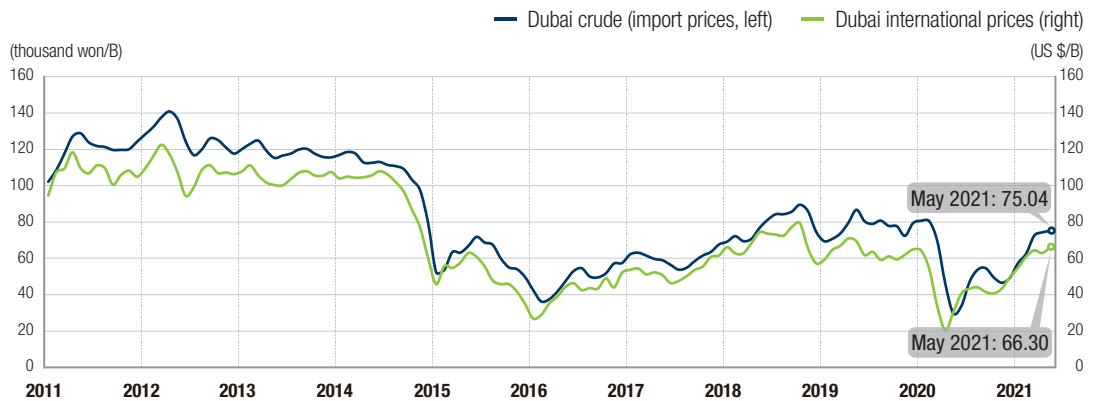


## International oil prices



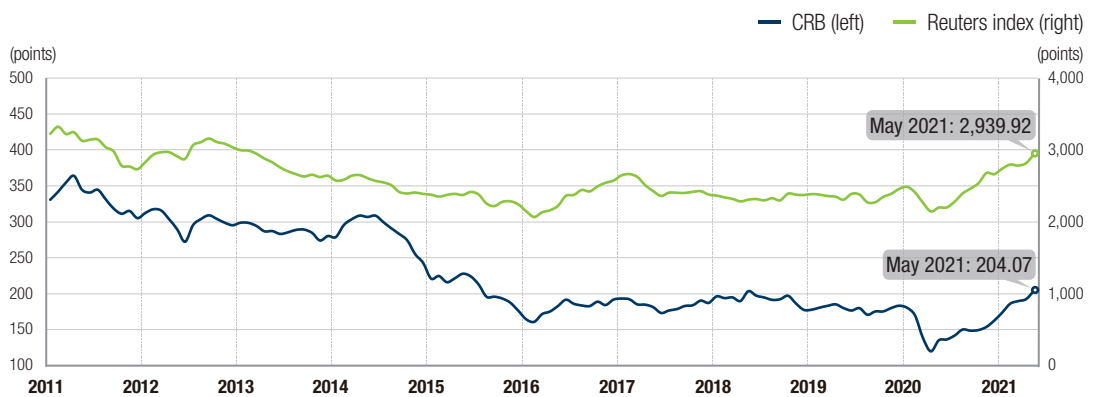
Source: Korea National Oil Corporation

## Dubai crude prices and import prices



Source: Korea National Oil Corporation

## International commodity prices



\*CRB demonstrates a futures price index of 21 commodities listed on the US Commodity Transaction Market, including beans and other crops, crude oil and jewelry.

Source: Korea PDS

## 9. Real estate market

### 9.1 Housing market

Housing prices nationwide rose 0.70 percent month-on-month in May.

Housing prices went up 0.86 percent in the Seoul metropolitan area, which includes Seoul (*up 0.40%*), Gyeonggi Province (*up 1.04%*) and Incheon (*up 1.42%*).

Housing prices rose 0.72 percent in the five metropolitan cities and increased 0.45 percent in the eight provinces.

#### Housing prices in six major cities (m-o-m, %)

Busan (0.80), Daegu (0.79), Gwangju (0.47), Daejeon (0.94), Ulsan (0.34), Sejong (0.22)

#### Housing sales prices

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		2021				
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	May	Cumulative total	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Nationwide	3.5	0.7	1.5	1.1	-0.4	5.4	0.14	3.9	0.89	0.74	0.71	0.70
Seoul metropolitan area	4.4	1.3	2.4	3.3	0.5	6.5	0.25	4.8	1.17	0.96	0.91	0.86
- Seoul	4.6	2.1	3.6	6.2	1.2	2.7	-0.09	2.0	0.51	0.38	0.35	0.40
· Gangnam <sup>1</sup>	5.2	2.5	4.4	6.5	1.4	2.2	-0.16	2.1	0.48	0.38	0.35	0.41
· Gangbuk <sup>2</sup>	3.9	1.8	2.9	5.9	1.1	3.2	-0.01	2.0	0.54	0.38	0.35	0.38
Areas excluding the Seoul metropolitan area	2.7	0.2	0.7	-0.9	-1.1	4.3	0.03	3.1	0.64	0.53	0.52	0.55

1. Southern Seoul 2. Northern Seoul Source: Korea Appraisal Board

Housing rental prices nationwide rose 0.36 percent month-on-month in May.

Housing rental prices went up 0.36 percent in the Seoul metropolitan area and increased 0.35 percent in the other areas.

#### Housing rental prices in major districts in the Seoul metropolitan area (m-o-m, %)

Gangnam (0.01), Seocho (0.10), Nowon (0.69), Siheung (1.71), Incheon Seogu (1.03)

#### Housing rental prices

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		2021				
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	May	Cumulative total	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Nationwide	4.8	1.3	0.6	-1.8	-1.3	4.6	0.09	2.6	0.64	0.46	0.36	0.36
Seoul metropolitan area	7.1	2.0	1.4	-1.5	-0.8	5.6	0.15	2.7	0.72	0.51	0.37	0.36
- Seoul	7.2	2.0	2.0	0.3	-0.4	3.7	0.05	1.6	0.42	0.29	0.20	0.18
· Gangnam <sup>1</sup>	7.9	1.8	2.6	-0.3	-0.5	4.4	0.06	1.5	0.46	0.28	0.13	0.10
· Gangbuk <sup>2</sup>	6.5	2.1	1.5	0.8	-0.4	2.9	0.03	1.7	0.39	0.30	0.27	0.26
Areas excluding the Seoul metropolitan area	2.8	0.7	-0.1	-2.1	-1.7	3.7	0.04	2.5	0.58	0.41	0.35	0.35

1. Southern Seoul 2. Northern Seoul Source: Korea Appraisal Board

There were 93,068 housing transactions in April, down 8.9 percent from the previous month (102,109) and up 26.6 percent from a year ago (73,531).

### Housing transactions

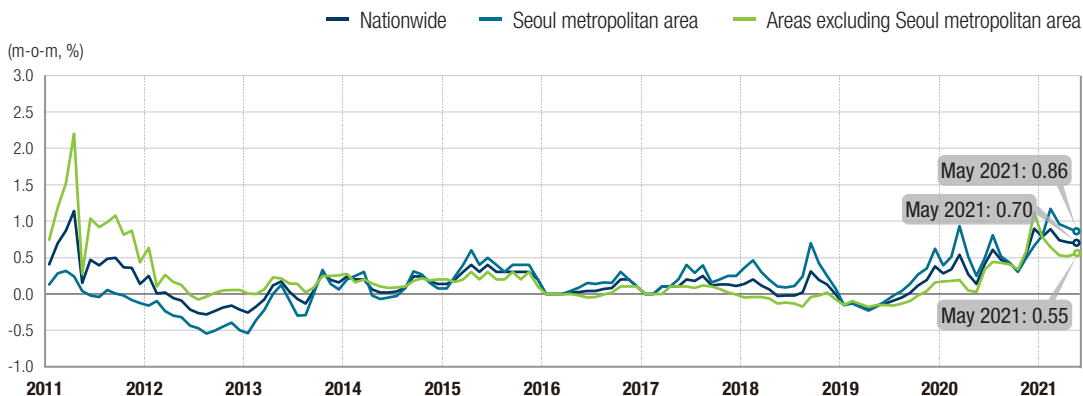
(Thousand)

	2018	2019	2020												2021			
	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr		
<b>Nationwide</b>	71	67	107	74	83	139	141	85	82	93	117	140	91	87	102	93		

1. Monthly average

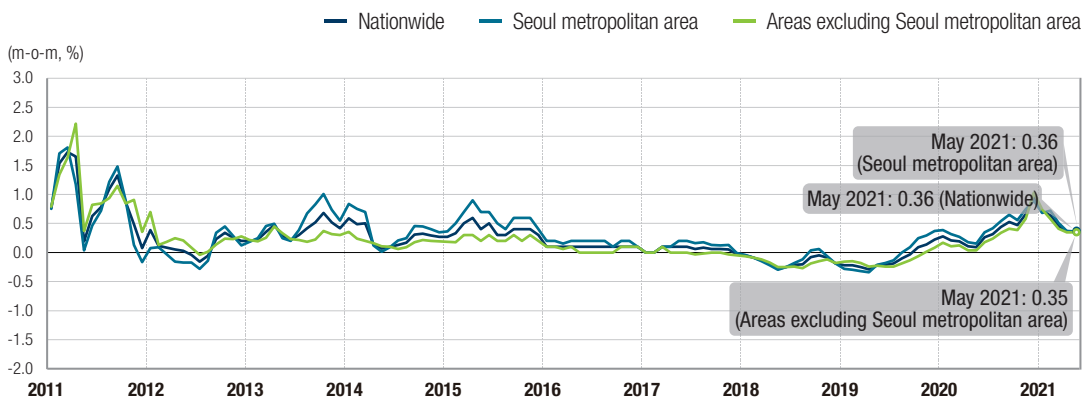
Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

### Housing sales prices



Source: Korea Appraisal Board

### Housing rental prices



Source: Korea Appraisal Board

## 9.2 Land market

Land prices nationwide rose 0.35 percent month-on-month in April.

Land prices rose 0.40 percent in the Seoul metropolitan area, which includes Seoul (*up 0.45%*) and Gyeonggi Province (*up 0.36%*).

Land prices went up 0.27 percent in the areas excluding the Seoul metropolitan area.

### Land prices in areas excluding the Seoul metropolitan area (m-o-m, %)

Daegu (0.37), Busan (0.33)

### Land prices

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020			2021				
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Q4	Apr	Cumulative total	Q1	Feb	Mar	Apr
Nationwide	2.70	3.88	4.58	3.91	3.68	0.96	0.24	1.32	0.96	0.31	0.34	0.35
Seoul metropolitan area	2.53	3.82	5.14	4.74	4.36	1.08	0.30	1.51	1.11	0.36	0.39	0.40
- Seoul	2.97	4.32	6.11	5.29	4.80	1.22	0.31	1.72	1.26	0.42	0.43	0.45
- Gyeonggi	2.23	3.45	4.42	4.29	3.98	0.95	0.29	1.33	0.97	0.31	0.35	0.36
- Incheon	1.74	3.10	3.59	4.03	3.76	0.88	0.29	1.24	0.90	0.28	0.31	0.34
Areas excluding the Seoul metropolitan area	2.97	3.97	3.65	2.51	2.52	0.78	0.13	0.99	0.72	0.23	0.26	0.27

Source: Korea Appraisal Board

There were 316,000 land transactions in April, up 1.9 percent from the previous month (*311,000*) and up 40.8 percent from a year ago (*225,000*).

### Land transactions (m-o-m, %)

Seoul (17.1), Busan (22.0), Daejeon (14.6), Sejong (13.8)

Vacant land transactions fell 3.1 percent from the previous month (*128,000 >> 124,000*), accounting for 39.1 percent of the total land transactions. The index rose 40.7 percent from a year ago (*88,000*).

### Land transactions

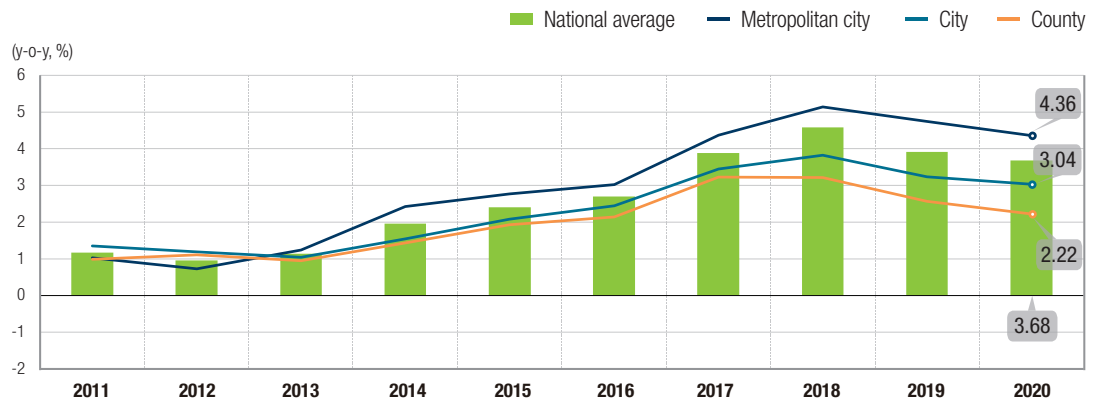
(Land lots, thousand)

	2017	2018	2019	2020										2021			
	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Nationwide	276	265	242	292	225	246	334	365	256	258	260	309	382	276	260	311	316
Seoul	32	30	25	31	21	23	34	49	30	28	25	27	34	30	25	26	31
Gyeonggi	75	79	70	84	64	66	102	108	72	71	78	79	107	80	75	88	88
Incheon	16	15	15	19	15	18	23	20	17	18	13	12	18	15	15	23	23

1. Monthly average

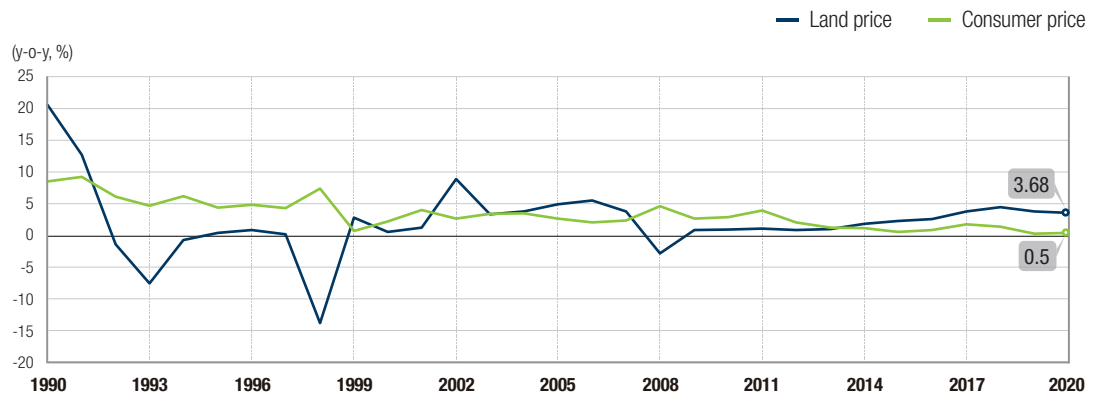
Source: Korea Appraisal Board

## Land prices



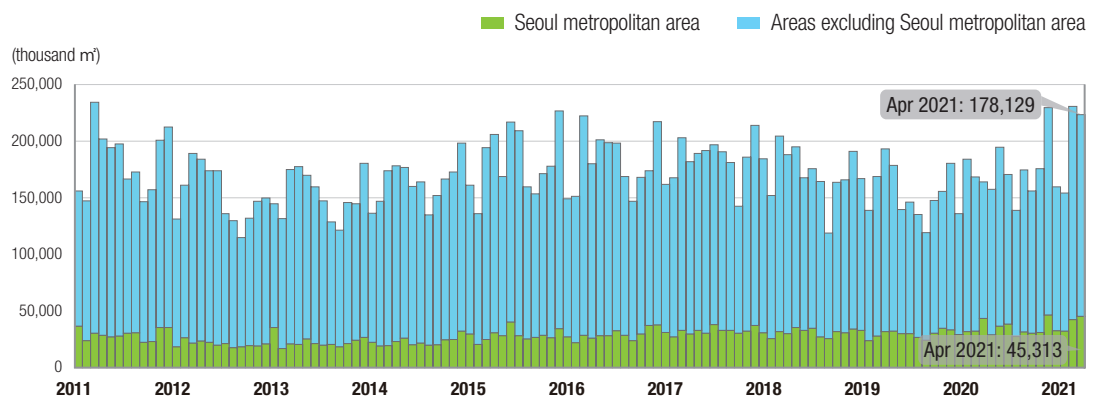
Source: Korea Appraisal Board

## Land and consumer prices



Sources: Korea Appraisal Board (land prices), Statistics Korea (consumer prices)

## Land transactions



Source: Korea Appraisal Board

# Financial Markets

## 1. Stock market

KOSPI rose 1.8 percent from the previous month in May amid the expectations of global economic recovery, and KOSDAQ fell 0.2 percent.

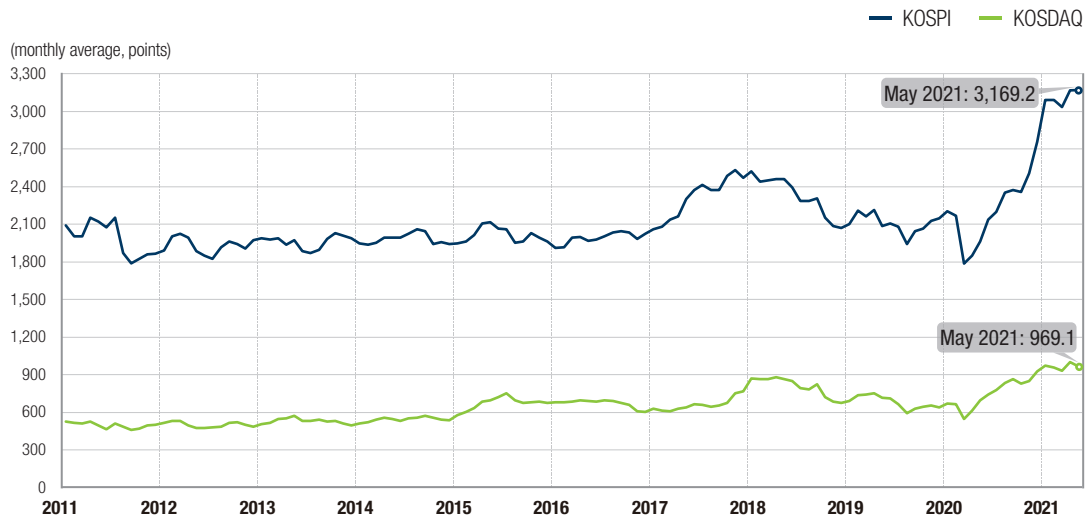
(Closing rate)

	KOSPI			KOSDAQ		
	Apr 2021	May 2021	Change <sup>1</sup>	Apr 2021	May 2021	Change <sup>1</sup>
Stock price index (points)	3,147.9	3,203.9	56.0 (1.8%)	983.5	981.8	-1.7 (-0.2%)
Market capitalization (trillion won)	2,196.6	2,240.2	43.6 (2.0%)	405.7	408.9	3.2 (0.8%)
Daily trade (trillion won)	15.7	16.0	0.3 (1.9%)	12.5	9.4	-3.1 (-24.8%)
Foreign stock ownership (% , %p)	35.65	34.77	-0.88 (-2.5%)	9.59	9.72	0.13 (1.36%)

1. Change from the end of the previous month as of end-May 2021

Source: Korea Exchange

### Stock prices



Source: Korea Exchange

## 2. Foreign exchange market

### 2.1 Exchange rate

The won strengthened against the dollar and the yen due to weak dollars and brisk exports. The won weakened against the yuan due to foreign fund inflows to China's stock market.

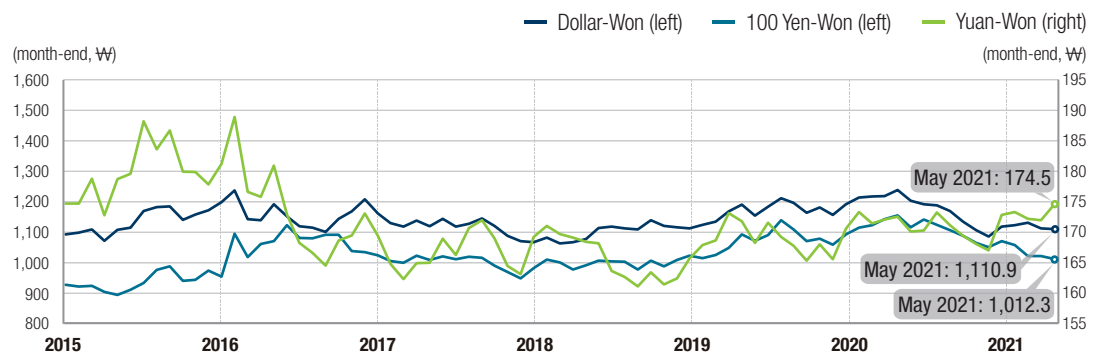
(Closing rate<sup>1</sup>)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Apr	May	Change <sup>2</sup>
Dollar-Won	1,172.5	1,207.7	1,070.5	1,115.7	1,156.4	1,086.3	1,112.3	1,110.9	0.1
100 Yen-Won	974.1	1,035.4	949.3	1,008.9	1,059.8	1,051.2	1,022.4	1,012.3	1.0
Yuan-Won	177.9	173.1	163.2	162.4	165.6	167.0	172.0	174.5	-1.5

1. The exchange rate is based on the closing price at 3:30 pm, local time.

2. Appreciation from the end of the previous month as of end-May 2021 (%) Source: Bank of Korea

### Foreign exchange rates



Source: Bank of Korea

### 2.2 Foreign exchange reserves

Korea's official foreign reserves amounted to US \$456.5 billion as of the end of May. Korea's official foreign reserves consisted of securities (US \$414.0 billion), deposits (US \$29.4 billion), gold (US \$4.8 billion), the country's IMF reserve position (US \$4.6 billion) and SDRs (US \$3.5 billion).

(Year-end, US \$ billion)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
					Apr	May	Change <sup>1</sup>
Official foreign reserves	389.3	403.7	408.8	443.1	452.3	456.5 (100.0%)	+4.2
- Securities <sup>2</sup>	358.8	379.6	385.0	409.8	412.1	414.0 (90.7%)	+2.0
- Deposits	20.7	13.7	12.9	20.3	27.2	29.4 (6.4%)	+2.2
- SDRs	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5 (0.8%)	+0.0
- IMF position <sup>3</sup>	1.6	2.1	2.8	4.8	4.7	4.6 (1.0%)	-0.1
- Gold	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8 (1.1%)	+0.0

1. Change from the end of the previous month as of end-May 2021

2. Securities: Government bonds, government agency bonds, debentures, MBSs, ABSs and etc.

3. Consisting of the reserve tranche position (RTP) and loans on the IMF. The RTP of an IMF member is the difference between its quota and the IMF's holdings of member's currency. Any member may draw down its RTP at any time in the form of convertible currencies.

Source: Bank of Korea

### 3. Bond market

Korea Treasury bonds worth of 18.2 trillion won were issued in April, and the cumulative total from January to April amounted to 68.6 trillion won.

(End-period, trillion won)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Treasury bonds issuance <sup>1</sup>	109.3	101.1	100.8	97.4	101.7	174.5	15.6	17.7	17.2	18.2

1. Issuance limit is 186.3 trillion won in 2021

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (monthly public finance)

Korea Treasury yields climbed in May in line with rising global market interest rates.

**Yields to maturity** (m-o-m, basis points)

9 (3 yrs), 11 (5 yrs), 5 (10 yrs), 4 (20 yrs), 4 (30 yrs)

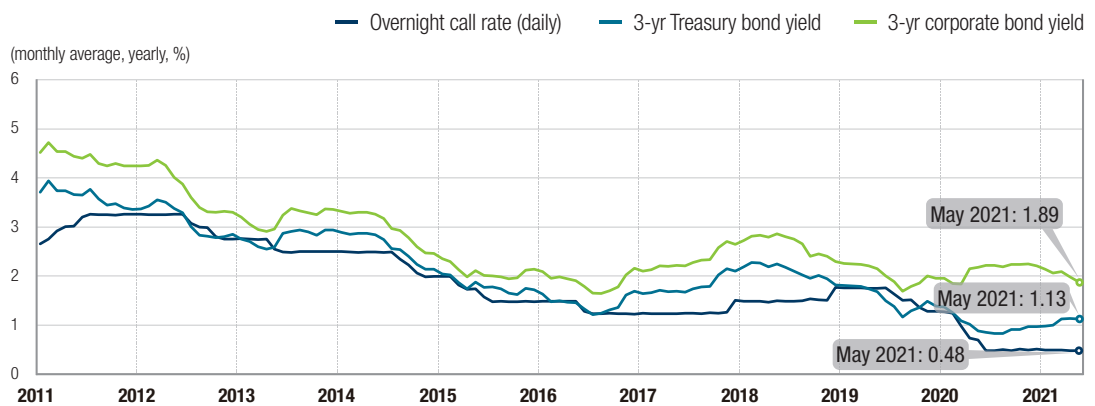
(Closing rate, %)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Apr	May	Change <sup>1</sup>
Call rate (1 day)	2.52	2.03	1.52	1.27	1.58	1.89	1.39	0.61	0.49	0.51	2
CD (91 days)	2.66	2.13	1.67	1.52	1.66	1.93	1.53	0.66	0.73	0.66	-7
Treasury bonds (3 yrs)	2.86	2.10	1.66	1.64	2.14	1.82	1.36	0.98	1.14	1.23	9
Corporate bonds (3 yrs)	3.29	2.43	2.11	2.13	2.68	2.29	1.94	2.21	1.91	1.95	4
Treasury bonds (5 yrs)	3.23	2.28	1.81	1.80	2.34	1.88	1.48	1.34	1.63	1.74	11

1. Basis points, change from the previous month as of end-May 2021

Source: Bank of Korea

### Interest rates



Source: Bank of Korea



## 4. Money market

M2 (monthly average) in April rose 11.4 percent from a year ago, continuing to expand since September 2017.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year, average)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr <sup>1</sup>	Apr <sup>2</sup>
M1 <sup>3</sup>	3.8	9.5	10.9	18.6	15.4	9.2	4.9	4.3	20.8	25.2	26.0	24.5	24.2	1,257.2
M2	5.2	4.8	6.6	8.6	7.3	5.5	6.3	7.0	9.3	10.1	10.7	11.0	11.4	3,358.9
Lf <sup>4</sup>	7.8	6.9	7.0	9.7	8.1	6.7	7.0	7.9	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.5	4,651.7

1. Preliminary 2. Balance at end-April 2021, trillion won  
 3. M1 excludes corporate MMFs and individual MMFs, and includes CMAs  
 4. Liquidity aggregates of financial institutions (mostly identical with M3)  
 Source: Bank of Korea

Bank deposits turned positive in May (down 7.7 trillion won >> up 19.8 trillion won): Time deposits climbed (down 10.3 trillion won >> up 8.6 trillion won) as banks attracted deposits for loan-to-deposit management. Instant access deposits jumped (down 2.2 trillion won >> up 9.2 trillion won) backed by corporations securing settlement funds and the inflows of local government funds for grants.

Asset Management Company (AMC) deposits continued to rise (up 26.1 trillion won >> up 21.5 trillion won): MMFs continued to grow (up 16.3 trillion won >> up 9.2 trillion won) backed by corporate funds. Bond funds (up 3.6 trillion won >> up 4.5 trillion won) and stock funds (up 0.7 trillion won >> up 3.1 trillion won) increased.

(Change from the end of the previous period, trillion won)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021					
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	May <sup>1</sup>
Bank deposits	37.0	41.0	115.4	100.3	80.8	79.5	91.6	106.3	188.4	-12.1	38.3	20.0	-7.7	19.8	1,995.9
AMC deposits	18.8	17.7	42.4	44.4	47.6	27.9	53.8	98.6	42.2	34.3	-0.7	-3.1	26.1	21.5	770.1

1. Balance at end-May 2021  
 Source: Bank of Korea

## Total money supply



Source: Bank of Korea

# Public Finance

## 1. Fiscal balance

The overall fiscal balance posted a deficit of 40.4 trillion won in April (*deficits down 16.1 trillion won, y-o-y*), and the consolidated fiscal balance recorded a deficit of 16.3 trillion won (*balance up 27.0 trillion won, y-o-y*).

(Trillion won, %)

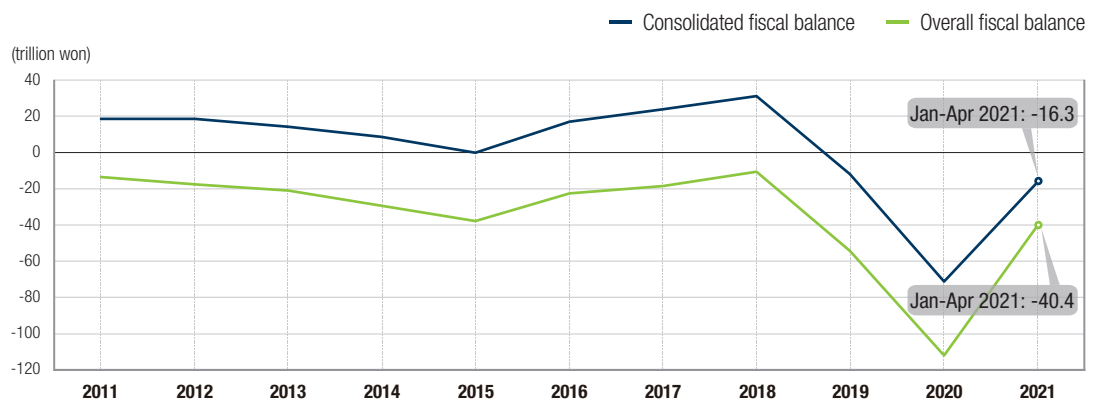
	2020			2021 <sup>1</sup>			Change
	Supplementary budget (a)	Apr (Cumulative, b)	b/a	Supplementary budget (c)	Apr (Cumulative, d)	d/c	d-b
<b>A. Total revenue</b>	470.7	166.3	35.3	483.0	217.7	45.1	51.3
<b>B. Total spending</b>	554.7	209.7	37.8	572.9	234.0	40.8	24.3
<b>C. Consolidated fiscal balance (A-B)</b>	-84.0	-43.3	-	-89.9	-16.3	-	27.0
<b>D. Net social security fund<sup>2</sup></b>	34.6	13.2	-	36.5	24.1	-	10.9
<b>E. Overall fiscal balance (C-D)</b>	-118.6	-56.6	-	-126.4	-40.4	-	16.1

1. Preliminary

2. Social security funds: National pension fund, private school personnel pension fund, industrial accident compensation insurance & prevention fund and employment insurance fund

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (monthly public finance and open fiscal data)

## Fiscal balance



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (open fiscal data)

## 2. National debt (central government)

Central government debt in April amounted to 880.4 trillion won. Bonds posted 787.3 trillion won, national housing bonds was 80.0 trillion won and foreign exchange stabilization bonds reached 9.7 trillion won.

(Trillion won, %)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021			
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Central gov't debt	556.5	591.9	627.4	651.8	699.0	819.2	835.9	853.6	862.1	880.4
(% of GDP)	33.6	34.0	34.2	34.3	36.4	42.6	-	-	-	-
- Treasuries (total) <sup>1</sup>	551.5	587.5	623.3	648.4	696.3	815.2	832.1	849.8	858.5	877.0
· Bonds	485.1	516.9	546.7	567.0	611.5	726.8	742.0	759.4	769.3	787.3
· National housing bonds	59.3	64.0	69.4	73.3	76.4	78.9	80.3	80.7	79.3	80.0
· Foreign exchange stabilization bonds	7.1	6.7	7.2	8.0	8.3	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7
- Loans	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8
- Treasury commitments	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

1. Including debt-equity swap securities for international organization

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (monthly public finance and open fiscal data)

## 3. External debt

External debt amounted to US \$565.9 billion as of the end of March, increasing US \$21.0 billion from the previous quarter, soundness indicators remaining stable. Short-term debt posted US \$165.7 billion (up US \$6.3 billion, q-o-q), and long-term debt recorded US \$400.2 billion (up US \$14.6 billion, q-o-q). Net external assets edged down by US \$18.0 billion to US \$464.8 billion.

### External assets in debt instruments and external debt

(Year-end, US \$ billion)

	2018	2019	2020 <sup>1</sup>			2021 <sup>1</sup>	Change (q-o-q)
			Jun <sup>2</sup>	Sep <sup>2</sup>	Dec <sup>2</sup>	Mar <sup>2</sup>	
External assets (in debt instruments, A)	918.8	957.2	955.7	977.2	1,027.8	1,030.7	+2.9
Total debt (B)	441.2	470.7	506.7	514.3	544.9	565.9	+21.0
- Short-term	125.6	135.5	156.2	146.1	159.3	165.7	+6.3
- Long-term	315.6	335.3	350.5	368.2	385.6	400.2	+14.6
Short-term/Total debt (%)	28.5	28.8	30.8	28.4	29.2	29.3	+0.0%p
Short-term/Reserve assets (%)	31.1	33.1	38.0	34.7	36.0	37.1	+1.2%p
Net external assets (A-B)	477.6	486.4	449.0	462.8	482.8	464.8	-18.0

1. Preliminary

2. At the end of month

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance, Bank of Korea

# POLICY ISSUE

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**01** Economic policies, H2 2021

**02** Future cars transition strategies for auto parts companies



## Economic policies, H2 2021

### I. Background

Although the economy showed a fast rebound in the first half of 2021 and the momentum will likely continue for the rest of the year, it has to deal with imbalances occurring during the recovery and post-pandemic restructuring in the second half. Exports and investment being strong, employment and domestic consumption are expected to pick up at a relatively slow pace, restricting the income recovery among working households. In addition, there is a chance that the economy will be hampered by ramifications accompanying the recovery, such as rising inflation and aftermath of soaring asset prices.

The economy also has to deal with longer-term and global issues in the second half. As the post-pandemic restructuring is expected across the globe, which may completely change the way we live, from working and doing business to managing everyday lives, the economy has to be prepared for such challenges with industrial innovation and new growth engines. A low-carbon economy being actively sought globally, Korea is to be well prepared for the new global order for its exports and enterprises to fare well in the global market. With regard to demographic challenges posed by plummeting birthrates, the country needs to find right solutions to keep its growth potential intact.

Against this backdrop, the second half economic policies of 2021 have been drawn up.

## II. 2021-2022 outlooks

### 2021 outlook

- **Growth:** Annual growth of 4.2 percent is expected. Exports being strong, the government will work to boost private spending, particularly in the local market.
- **Employment:** The economy is expected to add 250,000 jobs, more than offsetting last year's decline of 220,000.
- **Inflation:** The annual consumer price inflation is projected to be 1.8 percent, supply situations improving and price policies shifting to curbing inflation.
- **Current account balance:** Current account surpluses are expected to expand to US \$77.0 billion with goods account surpluses continuing and services balance improving.

	2020	2021		2022
		Revised	Original	
GDP growth (%)	-0.9	4.2	3.2	3.0
Employment growth (thousand)	-218	250	150	250
Employment rate (% , aged 15-64)	65.9	66.4	65.9	66.8
Consumer price inflation (%)	0.5	1.8	1.1	1.4
Current account (US \$ billion)	75.3	77.0	63.0	66.0
Exports (y-o-y, %)	-5.5	18.5	8.6	3.8
Imports (y-o-y, %)	-7.1	22.4	9.3	3.0

### 2022 outlook

- **Growth:** The economy is expected to grow 3.0 percent amid pent-up demand, as well as backed by strong exports due to recovering emerging markets.
- **Employment:** A total of 250,000 jobs are expected to be added, despite falling working age population, thanks to strong services.
- **Inflation:** Consumer prices are expected to rise 1.4 percent, supply side pressure projected to ease.

## III. 3+2 framework of economic policies, H2 2021

The government has set 3+2 goals for the second half: Three aim to help the economy rebound completely from the pandemic, and the other two directed towards economic restructuring for the future. The 3+2 framework is as follows:

### <Three to support a strong rebound>

#### One: Fast and strong recovery

The government will maintain expansionary macroeconomic policies to help grow over 4 percent in 2021, employing section-specific measures, such as those to boost domestic consumption, investment and exports.

### 1. Work for the economy no longer to be affected by the pandemic

- Keep fiscal policies expansionary, including the second extra budget, to help achieve strong and inclusive growth
- Maintain the easy monetary policy, paying attention to the risk of financial imbalance
- Work on the orderly withdrawal of pandemic support, including giving grace period or extension, continue corporate bond purchases until year-end and expand loans for low income households to 2.0 trillion won
- Accelerate COVID-19 vaccine rollouts
- Draw up plans to promote COVID-19 vaccine development and production

### 2. Boost consumption

- Promote spending on culture and leisure activities to help pandemic-hit sectors take advantage of pent-up demand, such as through coupons, vouchers and gift certificates
- Promote the Korea Sales Festa and plan other nationwide sales events for small businesses
- Continue with the three fiscal support to promote spending: Income tax deduction for extra spending, 30 percent tax cut for car purchases and the payback of up to 300,000 won for energy-efficient home appliance purchases
- Promote tourism: Use travel bubbles for international tourism and provide public transportation discount for local tourism

### 3. Promote corporate investment

- Work to improve communication with industries, draw up industry-specific plans and continue with the 110 trillion won corporate investment project
- Increase tax and financial support, and other incentives to promote investment in strategic technologies, such as semiconductors, secondary batteries and vaccines, as well as launch a support package worth more than 2 trillion won to help start new investment in strategic technologies
- Expand reshoring support
- Work on deregulation to approve new technologies or businesses, which have been proved successful in regulatory sandboxes

### 4. Help exports surpass US \$600 billion

- Help find solutions to shipping container shortages, such as by providing extra shipping capabilities and shipping vouchers
- Increase export financing, including 125 trillion won planned in the second half and extension of guarantees provided by state-owned financial institutions
- Promote corporate participation in overseas projects, such as through EDCF and other international development finance cooperation

### 5. Promote local economies

- Continue to run support packages for pandemic-hit regions
- Work on local development through the Korean New Deal programs, including those led by local governments
- Extend the regulation free zones, which are otherwise to expire this year

## 6. Strengthen risk management

- Keep the household debt increase under control at a 5-6 percent rise, and introduce a low interest rate loan program eligible to low income earners
- Work to stabilize housing prices by increasing supplies and favoring nonspeculative purchases in terms of taxes and financing
- Prepared for rising inflation and monetary policy changes in major economies

### Two: Help with recovery in working households

The government will work for the recovery to be felt by working households, such as through employment and small business support, and measures to stabilize consumer prices.

#### 1. Promote job creation and retention through fiscal programs

- Support as many as 150,000 job creation in high-tech areas, such as AI and SW, as well as in the pandemic-hit leisure service sector, with the focus on young adults
- Work to make more effective the current employment support programs

#### 2. Help small businesses and enterprises with their efforts to recover

- Provide an extra support package, which will be financed with the second supplementary budget
- Expand support for those wanting to close business, or retry after failure, including the new tenant rights to terminate leases if the business is affected by social distancing for more than three months
- Expand the 2021 loss deduction on income tax to include 2019, in addition to 2020, available to small enterprises
- Introduce 'community crowdfunding', in which neighbors invests in local businesses

#### 3. Prepare for rising inflation in a way to help working households

- Work to avoid supply-side pressure, particularly in fresh food and steel prices
- Increase fresh food vouchers, and expand housing and communications cost support

### Three: Inclusive recovery

The government will help the economy recover from '*corona divide*' by providing sector-specific support and strengthening social safety nets, including employment security.

#### 1. Support young adults and low-income earners

- Provide young adults with a support package which covers jobs, housing and asset-building
- Work to narrow gaps in income, education and childcare, such as by helping mothers with their efforts to be reemployed, introducing low income artist support, drawing up plans to help bridge education gap deepened amid the pandemic, and expanding daycare services

#### 2. Strengthen social safety nets, including employment security

- Work towards the Korean New Deal goals for employment security and social safety nets, which include employment insurance covering all citizens and expanded unemployment benefits



- Strengthen current social security programs, such as basic livelihood support, pandemic support for low income households, energy vouchers and healthcare support
- Expand loans available to low income earners

### 3. Promote sharing and fair business practices

- Encourage sharing, including charitable donations
- Protect small enterprises: Work to stop technology theft and ensure payment for goods and services provided

## <Two directed towards economic restructuring for the future>

### One: Develop new growth engines

The government will work to accelerate the Korean New Deal projects, help develop new growth engines, and promote innovation and ventures

#### 1. Work to accelerate the Korean New Deal projects

- Invest a total of 22.5 trillion won over 2021 in the 10 major Korean New Deal projects, such as those related to big data, clean energy and future mobility
- Work on regulatory reform to help introduce new businesses, including making the 10 New Deal bills into law
- Promote private funding of New Deal projects, such as through expanded tax incentives and government pump priming for the purpose (more than 17.5 trillion won in 2021)

#### 2. Develop future growth engines

- Provide strong fiscal and tax support for BIG3<sup>1)</sup>, including tax breaks for eco-friendly car purchases and R&D support for auto semiconductor development, promote next generation batteries, and work to achieve vaccine independence
- Help develop DNA<sup>2)</sup>-based new businesses and innovative services, such as the use of big data in healthcare services, and revise the law on personal data protection to promote a data economy
- Support the five sectors with bright future: Cloud computing, blockchains, intelligent robots, healthcare and metaverse

#### 3. Promote innovation in major manufacturing and support services of the future

- Draw up a plan for 'carbon neutrality in production' to accelerate eco-friendly manufacturing
- Continue with the policies on 'high-tech manufacturing materials, parts and equipment', aimed at creating a stable supply chain at home
- Further develop a 'one step forward' model, a guide to help resolve conflicts between new businesses and existing businesses when new services are introduced, as well as work to enact the Framework Act on Services Development
- Encourage content industries, including games and cultural contents

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1) A-system-on-a-chip, biohealth and future cars

2) Data, network and AI

#### 4. Continue to promote ventures

- Allow corporate venture capital (CVC) and multiple voting rights, as well as strengthen government's venture support programs, such as scale-up funds and those to encourage overseas business activities, all of which will be financed by the second supplementary budget
- Work on the details of high-tech venture support, from eligibility to procedures for receiving it, to more effectively provide support

#### 5. Develop qualified human resources

- Estimate a mid- to long-term demand for high-tech labor force, such as SW experts and semiconductor professionals, and provide support according to the estimate
- Build a high-tech human resources management system in which labor force information can be accessed and according to which training programs can be developed
- Encourage cooperation between industries and universities

### Two: Prepare for changes in the future

The government will work towards the 2050 carbon neutrality, help with corporate business restructuring, prepare for demographic changes, and work on labor market restructuring and fiscal restructuring.

#### 1. Work on the transition to a low-carbon economy

- Work to achieve the 2050 net zero, such as drawing up framework strategies to reach the goal, founding a legal basis and launching climate response funds
- Draw up the country's ESG guidelines, build an ESG information platform and provide incentives for businesses with good ESG scores
- Encourage the use of clean energies, such as by accelerating the offshore wind power project, promoting the corporate use of renewable energies and electric vehicles, and work to build a hydrogen economy
- Prepare for the carbon border adjustment, such as through a carbon price system

#### 2. Help with corporate business restructuring

- Promote public-private business restructuring partnership
- Launch a business restructuring fund worth 50 billion won, along with programs to help with business restructuring
- Expand M&A fund of funds to 0.2 trillion won, as well as tax incentives
- Work on the supply of proper labor force, such as through retraining, as restructuring brings changes in labor force demand

#### 3. Work to address demographic challenges

- Introduce five packages to increase birthrates, including paid childcare leave and public daycare services
- Prepare for aging population, such as developing senior markets and promoting elderly employment

#### 4. Work on the transition to a more sustainable economy

- Work on the reforming of the labor sector: Help implement the 52 hour workweek, as well as draw up wage peak guidelines for the public sector
- Work to increase fiscal spending efficiency: Merge similar projects and increase the purchases of innovative products
- Work to improve the management of public institutions: Strictly evaluate their social responsibility performance and raise financial soundness standards



## Future cars transition strategies for auto parts companies

The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy announced on June 10 its strategies at the 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting to Promote BIG3<sup>1)</sup>, a subsidiary committee of the Industrial Innovation Meeting, to help around 1,000 auto parts makers transform into key suppliers of next-generation automobiles by 2030.

### I. Background

As the government has been announcing its roadmap to promote a transition toward future cars, the demand for internal combustion engine parts, such as engines and power transmission, is expected to decline, while it is possible to create new growth opportunities in the field of electrification and autonomous driving parts. Furthermore, local auto parts suppliers have been struggling to cope with the changing trend due to the lack of technology and manpower.

Under this situation, it is necessary to rapidly innovate the auto parts industry ecosystem regarding future cars to preoccupy the eco-friendly, autonomous driving materials and new parts markets, as well as to maintain employment and production base.

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1) A-system-on-a-chip, biohealth and future cars

## II. Basic direction

1. Establish a future cars conversion support platform
2. Diversify business and sales channels to growing markets areas such as supply chain internalization parts, emerging electric vehicle makers and niche markets.
3. Expand four major support measures for late movers and small businesses: Technology, funds, workforce and process

## III. Policy goals

1. Transform 1,000 auto parts suppliers into future cars companies by 2030
2. Increase global parts companies with sales of 1 trillion won from 13 to 20 by 2030
3. Increase auto parts companies exporting US \$10 million from 156 to 250 by 2030

## IV. Strategies

### 1. Establish a future cars conversion support platform<sup>2)</sup>

- Promote business reorganization for 1,000 companies by 2030, through establishing a support platform for each region
- Support future strategy establishment by dispatching retired automakers and public researchers to parts companies, and provide demand outlooks for each part item
- Establish the “Autonomous Driving Industry Association (tentative name)” led by the private sector to foster joint R&D and strategic alliances between parts companies and different types of industries such as information technology (IT) and services

### 2. Support business model innovation in the auto parts industry

- Support parts development in line with the new vehicle development strategies of automakers, and create a specialized R&D program for subcontractors of the three medium-sized companies<sup>3)</sup>
- Promote the technological independence of 14 key parts for electric and hydrogen vehicles, and improve the localization ratio of materials for both electric and hydrogen vehicles from 70 percent to 95 percent by 2025
- Support pioneering new markets by increasing the number of Global Partnering (GP) centers<sup>4)</sup> from five to seven, and offer benefits such as the trade insurance limit extension (double) and 20 percent discount on insurance

### 3. Expand support measures for business reorganization

- **Technology:** Create R&D dedicated to the late movers’ transition to future cars
- **Funds:** Consider low-interest loans for facility investment, and create an investment fund worth 500 billion won for future cars
- **Workforce:** Train 10,000 future cars personnel by 2025
- **Process:** Provide smart factories to 3,000 auto parts companies (70 percent of parts companies with more than 10 employees) by 2022

<sup>2)</sup> Established by the government, automakers and supporting organizations to intensively support parts companies’ strategy establishment, technical development, financing and commercialization

<sup>3)</sup> Automakers for hybrid & electric SUVs and fuel-efficient passenger cars

<sup>4)</sup> KOTRA additionally plans to establish GP centers in Silicon Valley, US and Munich, Germany.

# ECONOMIC NEWS

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# BRIEFING

**01** GDP rose 1.9% in Q1 2021

**02** Second supplementary budget proposal of 2021

**03** Korean FDI posts US \$11.22 billion in Q1 2021

**04** Government to promote technical cooperation with ASEAN

## GDP rose 1.9% in Q1 2021 (preliminary)

Korea's real gross domestic product (GDP) expanded 1.9 percent year-on-year and 1.7 percent quarter-on-quarter, up 0.1 percentage points from the advance estimate, according to the Bank of Korea's preliminary data released on June 9.

On the production side, agriculture, forestry & fisheries rose 7.5 percent compared to the previous quarter. Manufacturing grew 3.8 percent backed by transportation equipment, chemical products, computers, electronics and optical products. Construction grew 0.9 percent led by strong non-residential building construction and specialty construction. Services rose 0.7 percent as wholesale & retail, hotels & restaurants, financial & insurance services increased, as well as education services.

On the expenditure side, private consumption and government spending climbed 1.2 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively. Construction investment rose 1.3 percent as building construction increased. Facility investment went up 6.1 percent backed by machinery and transportation equipment. Exports increased 2.0 percent due to strong automobiles and mobile phones, and imports rose 2.9 percent backed by machinery & equipment and primary metal products.

### GDP by production and expenditure\*

(Percentage change from previous period)

	2019					2020					2021
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual <sup>1</sup>	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>1</sup>	Q3 <sup>1</sup>	Q4 <sup>1</sup>	Q1 <sup>1</sup>
GDP	2.2	-0.2 (1.9) <sup>2</sup>	1.0 (2.3) <sup>2</sup>	0.4 (2.1) <sup>2</sup>	1.3 (2.6) <sup>2</sup>	-0.9	-1.3 (1.5) <sup>2</sup>	-3.2 (-2.6) <sup>2</sup>	2.2 (-1.0) <sup>2</sup>	1.1 (-1.1) <sup>2</sup>	1.7 (1.9) <sup>2</sup>
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries	3.9	7.1	-3.6	0.5	-1.3	-4.0	3.4	-8.6	0.0	4.3	7.5
Manufacturing	1.1	-2.5	0.7	1.6	1.7	-0.9	-0.1	-9.4	7.5	3.1	3.8
Construction	-2.6	-1.0	2.6	-3.0	2.8	-1.4	0.2	-1.1	-4.5	1.4	0.9
Services <sup>3</sup>	3.4	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.2	-1.0	-2.5	-0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7
Private consumption	2.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.9	-5.0	-6.6	1.2	0.2	-1.3	1.2
Government spending	6.4	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	5.0	1.6	1.0	0.1	-0.4	1.6
Facility investment	-6.6	-8.3	3.5	0.3	3.4	7.1	0.1	0.7	5.8	-0.6	6.1
Construction investment	-1.7	-0.2	2.4	-3.3	5.3	-0.4	0.1	-2.9	-3.9	3.5	1.3
Intellectual property investment	3.1	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	4.0	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.3	0.2
Exports	0.2	-4.2	2.2	3.7	0.5	-1.8	-0.8	-15.9	16.3	5.3	2.0
Imports	-1.9	-3.8	3.9	-0.1	-0.6	-3.3	-2.6	-5.8	5.9	1.5	2.9

\*2015 chained prices in seasonally adjusted terms

1. Preliminary

2. Percentage change from same period in previous year (original data)

3. Wholesale & retail, hotels & restaurants, transportation & storage, financial & insurance services, real estate & renting, communications services, business services, public administration, defense, social security services, education services, healthcare & welfare services, entertainment & leisure services and other services are included.

## Second supplementary budget proposal of 2021: Extra budget worth 33.0 trillion won drawn up to speed up recovery from pandemic

The government has drawn up its second supplementary budget of this year, worth 33.0 trillion won, to help those left behind in the recovery from the pandemic, as well as ensure proper control of the disease, including fast vaccination rollouts and broad coverage. A total of 36.0 trillion won, including the supplementary budget, is planned to be spent as 3.0 trillion won of this year's original budget will be utilized for housing and other basic livelihood support.

### Source of finance

The government will make use of the 2020 tax revenues (31.5 trillion won), budget surpluses (1.7 trillion won) and public fund reserves (1.8 trillion won), the total of which amounts to 35.0 trillion won, to finance the second extra budget, the remaining 2 trillion won saved for debt repayment.

(Trillion won)

Supplementary budget proposal	33.0	
1. COVID-19 relief packages	(13.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Small business support to compensate for business losses caused by lockdowns (3.9 trillion won<sup>1</sup>)</li> <li>- Relief payments for bottom 80 percent plus extra reliefs for low income earners (8.4 trillion won)</li> <li>- 10 percent cashback rewards to boost consumption, given for the more than 3 percent spending increase from the previous month (1.1 trillion won)</li> </ul>
2. Effective control of the disease	(4.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rapid vaccine rollouts and broad vaccination coverage (2.0 trillion won)</li> <li>- Testing and quarantine, and rewards for the private medical institutions which have been working on the frontline against the pandemic (2.2 trillion won)</li> <li>- Support for clinical trials and other vaccine development efforts (0.2 trillion won)</li> </ul>
3. Strong employment support and social safety nets	(2.6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Job market support, such as public job creation programs, job retention incentives, job training subsidies and measures to improve employment security (1.1 trillion won)</li> <li>- Comprehensive package for young adults, which covers jobs, housing and others (1.8 trillion won<sup>2</sup>)</li> <li>- Measures to boost tourism and leisure activities, such as consumption-boosting vouchers and incentives to job creation in those sectors (0.3 trillion won<sup>3</sup>)</li> <li>- Emergency loan programs for small businesses, as well as emergency reliefs for low-income households (0.6 trillion won<sup>4</sup>)</li> </ul>
4. Measures to boost local economies	(12.6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local market gift certificates and fresh food vouchers (0.4 trillion won)</li> <li>- Subsidies to local governments, including education subsidies (12.2 trillion won)</li> </ul>
Spending proposal to be financed with original budget	3.0	
Housing and other basic livelihood support	(3.0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Housing support for young adults and low income households (0.9 trillion won)</li> <li>- Support for disabled, teen parents and people with bad credit (2.1 trillion won)</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.0</b>	

1. Including 0.6 trillion won set aside for future losses in case of extra lockdowns

2. Overlaps of 0.4 trillion won with other employment measures and 0.5 trillion won with the original budget

3. An overlap of 0.1 trillion won with other employment and young adult support measures

4. An overlap of 0.2 trillion won with other employment and young adult support measures



## Korean FDI posts US \$11.22 billion in Q1 2021

Korean FDI amounted to US \$11.22 billion in Q1 2021, dropping 21.6 percent from a year ago. Korea FDI net outflows were US \$7.65 billion, down 31.6 percent.

(Percentage change from same period in previous year, US \$ billion)

	2019				2020				2021
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Amount invested (A)	15.00	17.03	14.87	17.47	14.31	13.01	10.97	18.28	11.22
Change (%)	-51.7	23.3	7.6	25.8	-4.6	-23.6	-26.2	4.7	-21.6
Amount flowed back (B)	1.66	2.69	3.25	5.81	3.12	4.83	2.49	4.11	3.56
Net amount invested (A-B)	13.34	14.35	11.62	11.66	11.19	8.18	8.49	14.17	7.65
Change (%)	73.2	19.2	0.5	10.7	-16.1	-43.0	-27.0	21.6	-31.6

By industry, Korean FDI focused on finance & insurance (*US \$5.37 billion*), manufacturing (*US \$2.82 billion*), real estate & renting (*US \$0.97 billion*) and wholesale & retail (*US \$0.46 billion*).

By country, the top destinations for Korean FDI were the US (*37.5%*), the Cayman Islands (*11.3%*), Luxemburg (*8.1%*) and China (*7.6%*).

## Government to promote technical cooperation with ASEAN

The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy announced a Korea-ASEAN project on June 17 for international joint technical development. The project will support international joint technical development between Korean companies and ASEAN industries, academia and institutes with strong growth potential.

The support will focus on 12 technological items, which include electric two-wheelers, intelligent LED road lighting, electric vehicles for under nine passengers and geothermal power plants operating at low temperatures. The selected companies will receive technical development funds of up to 1 billion won for three years to foster joint research and technology transfer with ASEAN industries, academia and institutes.

# STATISTICAL APPENDICES

- 01** National accounts
- 02** Production, shipment and inventory
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- 04** Consumer goods sales index
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# 01. National accounts

(year-on-year change, %, chained 2015 year prices)

Period	Real GDP			Final consumption expenditure	Private consumption	Gross fixed capital formation		
		Agri., fores. & fisheries	Manufacturing				Construction	Facilities
2013	3.2	4.2	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.8	6.3	-3.9
2014	3.2	5.1	3.2	2.5	2.0	3.1	1.4	5.1
2015	2.8	-0.2	1.7	2.6	2.2	5.4	6.9	5.1
2016	2.9	-5.6	2.3	3.0	2.6	6.6	10.0	2.6
2017	3.2	2.3	3.7	3.1	2.8	9.8	7.3	16.5
2018	2.9	0.2	3.3	3.7	3.2	-2.2	-4.6	-2.3
2019	2.2	3.9	1.1	3.2	2.1	-2.1	-1.7	-6.6
2020 <sup>p</sup>	-0.9	-4.0	-0.9	-2.4	-5.0	2.6	-0.4	7.1
2013 I	2.3	-0.7	2.6	1.8	1.3	-2.9	2.9	-13.4
II	2.9	0.7	2.9	2.7	1.7	3.9	9.1	-4.7
III	3.5	5.4	3.2	2.3	1.7	4.8	8.1	-1.2
IV	3.9	8.7	3.6	2.8	2.2	4.7	4.5	4.4
2014 I	3.8	7.6	4.2	3.4	3.0	5.3	4.3	6.0
II	3.4	5.7	4.2	2.3	1.9	2.4	0.0	4.5
III	3.1	3.9	2.5	2.3	1.8	3.0	2.8	3.9
IV	2.6	4.3	1.9	2.1	1.4	2.1	-0.6	5.8
2015 I	2.4	9.1	1.0	2.2	1.6	4.4	4.5	6.1
II	2.0	-2.1	0.2	2.5	1.8	4.7	5.4	6.0
III	3.3	0.7	2.6	2.3	2.0	6.6	8.1	7.2
IV	3.4	-4.4	3.0	3.3	3.4	5.6	9.1	1.6
2016 I	2.8	-6.4	1.4	3.1	2.5	4.4	9.9	-1.7
II	3.6	-2.7	2.8	3.5	3.3	5.9	9.3	1.0
III	2.8	-7.8	1.8	3.6	3.2	6.5	10.1	1.4
IV	2.6	-5.7	3.1	2.0	1.5	9.1	10.6	9.4
2017 I	3.1	-2.8	4.1	2.3	2.1	12.4	10.7	19.8
II	2.8	3.5	2.1	2.9	2.7	11.5	9.7	19.2
III	3.9	2.8	6.5	3.5	3.0	9.8	6.9	17.3
IV	2.9	3.7	2.4	3.6	3.3	6.2	3.0	10.4
2018 I	2.9	7.4	0.9	4.5	4.0	5.1	0.6	9.7
II	3.0	0.7	2.9	3.5	3.2	-1.8	-2.8	-4.9
III	2.4	-3.9	3.4	3.1	2.7	-6.6	-9.1	-9.1
IV	3.3	-1.0	5.8	3.7	2.8	-4.4	-6.0	-4.5
2019 I	1.9	6.3	1.0	2.7	1.7	-8.1	-7.6	-16.3
II	2.3	2.2	0.6	3.5	2.3	-2.1	-2.0	-5.8
III	2.1	5.7	1.1	3.3	2.2	-0.7	-1.9	-1.7
IV	2.6	2.5	1.7	3.3	2.2	1.8	3.5	-1.7
2020 <sup>p</sup> I	1.5	-0.7	3.7	-1.7	-4.8	4.8	4.4	7.4
II	-2.6	-6.7	-6.5	-1.4	-4.2	1.8	-0.4	4.5
III	-1.0	-6.9	-0.9	-2.2	-4.5	3.0	-1.5	10.7
IV	-1.1	-1.3	0.4	-4.3	-6.6	1.3	-2.9	6.1
2021 <sup>p</sup> I	1.9	2.6	4.1	1.5	1.2	4.0	-1.8	12.4

p: Preliminary  
Source: Bank of Korea

## 02. Production, shipment and inventory

(constant prices, 2015=100)

Period	Production index*		Shipment index*		Inventory index**		Service production index		
		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)	
2018	106.3	1.4	102.9	0.1	112.1	6.7	106.9	2.3	
2019	106.7	0.4	102.6	-0.3	109.4	-2.4	108.4	1.4	
2020	106.3	-0.4	100.5	-2.0	110.3	0.8	106.2	-2.0	
2018	I	102.7	-0.8	99.8	-1.9	107.9	9.0	103.7	2.9
	II	107.2	2.3	103.7	0.5	108.5	8.2	107.1	2.4
	III	105.4	0.2	101.6	-1.4	106.8	6.5	106.1	1.0
	IV	110.1	4.4	106.4	3.1	112.1	6.7	110.6	2.8
2019	I	100.6	-2.0	99.0	-0.8	109.3	1.3	104.6	0.9
	II	107.2	0.0	102.8	-0.9	111.5	2.8	108.5	1.3
	III	106.2	0.8	101.8	0.2	113.3	6.1	107.7	1.5
	IV	112.9	2.5	106.9	0.5	109.4	-2.4	112.7	1.9
2020	I	105.2	4.6	99.5	0.5	114.2	4.5	103.6	-1.0
	II	100.9	-5.9	94.8	-7.8	113.5	1.8	104.8	-3.4
	III	106.4	0.2	100.3	-1.5	111.8	-1.3	105.9	-1.7
	IV	112.9	0.0	107.2	0.3	110.3	0.8	110.5	-2.0
2021	I <sup>p</sup>	109.8	4.4	103.9	4.4	109.4	-4.2	105.9	2.2
2018	1	106.2	5.4	102.5	4.6	107.6	8.1	103.2	3.8
	2	93.4	-5.5	91.1	-6.4	107.4	8.0	99.8	2.5
	3	108.4	-2.3	105.9	-3.6	107.9	9.0	108.0	2.3
	4	106.4	2.2	101.9	-0.7	109.0	7.8	106.1	2.9
	5	107.4	2.5	104.9	2.4	108.1	3.8	107.1	2.4
	6	107.7	2.1	104.3	-0.3	108.5	8.2	108.2	2.0
	7	108.4	3.3	102.5	0.7	110.0	6.6	106.5	2.8
	8	105.5	4.1	101.9	2.8	110.3	6.5	105.8	1.7
	9	102.3	-6.5	100.5	-7.0	106.8	6.5	106.0	-1.7
	10	112.5	12.7	109.1	12.6	109.0	4.7	108.3	5.8
	11	109.7	0.3	106.1	-1.9	112.0	7.7	107.7	1.2
	12	108.2	0.7	104.1	-0.5	112.1	6.7	115.8	1.5
2019	1	105.7	-0.5	102.6	0.1	111.8	3.9	105.8	2.5
	2	89.8	-3.9	89.2	-2.1	112.1	4.4	99.4	-0.4
	3	106.2	-2.0	105.3	-0.6	109.3	1.3	108.7	0.6
	4	107.2	0.8	102.5	0.6	113.2	3.9	107.7	1.5
	5	108.6	1.1	103.9	-1.0	114.3	5.7	109.5	2.2
	6	105.7	-1.9	101.9	-2.3	111.5	2.8	108.2	0.0
	7	110.6	2.0	104.0	1.5	117.5	6.8	108.0	1.4
	8	103.4	-2.0	100.7	-1.2	115.0	4.3	108.2	2.3
	9	104.5	2.2	100.7	0.2	113.3	6.1	106.8	0.8
	10	112.1	-0.4	106.6	-2.3	113.7	4.3	109.1	0.7
	11	111.4	1.5	104.8	-1.2	113.9	1.7	110.3	2.4
	12	115.1	6.4	109.2	4.9	109.4	-2.4	118.8	2.6
2020	1	102.2	-3.3	95.5	-6.9	114.5	2.4	106.7	0.9
	2	99.7	11.0	94.2	5.6	115.8	3.3	100.7	1.3
	3	113.6	7.0	108.9	3.4	114.2	4.5	103.4	-4.9
	4	101.6	-5.2	94.6	-7.7	115.4	1.9	101.1	-6.1
	5	96.8	-10.9	91.0	-12.4	116.5	1.9	105.1	-4.0
	6	104.3	-1.3	98.9	-2.9	113.5	1.8	108.2	0.0
	7	107.4	-2.9	99.7	-4.1	116.7	-0.7	106.7	-1.2
	8	99.6	-3.7	93.6	-7.1	118.7	3.2	104.1	-3.8
	9	112.1	7.3	107.6	6.9	111.8	-1.3	106.9	0.1
	10	109.0	-2.8	103.6	-2.8	111.9	-1.6	106.4	-2.5
	11	111.5	0.1	106.0	1.1	111.1	-2.5	108.8	-1.4
	12	118.1	2.6	112.0	2.6	110.3	0.8	116.3	-2.1
2021	1	110.2	7.8	103.8	8.7	112.5	-1.7	104.8	-1.8
	2	100.5	0.8	95.2	1.1	112.8	-2.6	101.5	0.8
	3 <sup>p</sup>	118.6	4.4	112.7	3.5	109.4	-4.2	111.5	7.8
	4 <sup>p</sup>	114.2	12.4	106.7	12.8	110.5	-4.2	109.6	8.4

\* Including mining, manufacturing and electricity &amp; gas industry \*\* Manufacturing industry

p: Preliminary Source: Statistics Korea

## 03. Production capacity and operation ratio

(constant prices, 2015=100)

Period	Production capacity index*		Operation ratio index*		Average capacity utilization rate* (%)
		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)	
2018	103.0	-0.1	98.8	0.4	73.8
2019	103.2	0.2	98.4	-0.4	73.2
2020	104.0	0.8	95.6	-2.8	71.3
2018 I	102.3	0.0	95.1	-2.2	73.3
II	102.4	-0.3	101.0	1.4	74.6
III	103.4	0.1	97.3	-1.9	74.1
IV	104.0	-0.1	101.8	4.5	73.2
2019 I	103.1	0.8	92.4	-2.8	71.6
II	102.6	0.2	100.2	-0.8	72.8
III	102.8	-0.6	98.8	1.5	74.6
IV	104.3	0.3	102.3	0.5	73.7
2020 I	103.7	0.6	95.0	2.8	73.0
II	103.6	1.0	90.8	-9.4	66.9
III	103.9	1.1	95.9	-2.9	71.5
IV	104.7	0.4	100.9	-1.4	73.8
2021 1 <sup>p</sup>	105.1	1.4	96.5	1.6	75.1
2018 1	102.4	0.0	97.6	3.6	72.6
2	102.3	0.2	86.2	-7.1	74.7
3	102.1	-0.4	101.4	-3.2	72.5
4	102.2	-0.4	100.0	1.3	74.0
5	102.2	-0.6	102.0	2.3	75.3
6	102.8	0.0	101.1	0.7	74.6
7	103.2	0.2	100.4	1.1	73.8
8	103.3	0.1	97.5	2.3	75.6
9	103.7	-0.1	94.0	-8.8	72.9
10	103.9	-0.1	104.6	12.1	74.4
11	104.1	-0.1	101.8	-0.1	73.1
12	103.9	-0.1	99.0	2.0	72.2
2019 1	103.3	0.9	96.8	-0.8	72.4
2	102.9	0.6	82.2	-4.6	71.0
3	103.0	0.9	98.3	-3.1	71.5
4	102.5	0.3	99.9	-0.1	72.9
5	102.6	0.4	101.9	-0.1	72.8
6	102.6	-0.2	98.8	-2.3	72.8
7	102.9	-0.3	103.6	3.2	74.8
8	102.7	-0.6	95.9	-1.6	74.0
9	102.9	-0.8	96.8	3.0	74.9
10	103.4	-0.5	103.5	-1.1	73.7
11	104.8	0.7	100.8	-1.0	72.6
12	104.7	0.8	102.5	3.5	74.7
2020 1	103.8	0.5	91.5	-5.5	74.2
2	103.6	0.7	90.2	9.7	70.8
3	103.8	0.8	103.3	5.1	74.1
4	103.7	1.2	91.2	-8.7	68.9
5	103.5	0.9	86.8	-14.8	63.2
6	103.6	1.0	94.3	-4.6	68.6
7	103.7	0.8	97.3	-6.1	70.2
8	103.8	1.1	89.1	-7.1	70.8
9	104.3	1.4	101.2	4.5	73.5
10	104.3	0.9	98.8	-4.5	73.6
11	104.2	-0.6	100.5	-0.3	73.4
12	105.6	0.9	103.5	1.0	74.3
2021 1	105.3	1.4	96.6	5.6	73.0
2	104.7	1.1	88.5	-1.9	77.3
3 <sup>p</sup>	105.4	1.5	104.5	1.2	74.9
4 <sup>p</sup>	105.1	1.4	101.2	11.0	73.8

\* Manufacturing industry p: Preliminary Source: Statistics Korea

## 04. Consumer goods sales index

(constant prices, 2015=100)

Period	Total		Durable goods		Semi-durable goods		Nondurable goods		
		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)	
2018	110.5	4.3	116.4	5.7	107.1	5.8	109.2	2.9	
2019	113.1	2.4	118.6	1.9	107.6	0.5	112.9	3.4	
2020	112.9	-0.2	131.9	11.2	94.2	-12.5	112.3	-0.5	
2018	I	106.8	5.4	112.5	9.4	99.0	4.5	107.5	3.8
	II	110.5	5.0	119.9	6.3	106.7	5.6	107.7	4.0
	III	109.3	3.9	113.8	2.4	98.1	8.0	112.1	2.9
	IV	115.4	3.0	119.5	4.9	124.5	5.2	109.5	1.2
2019	I	108.5	1.6	111.4	-1.0	102.5	3.5	109.9	2.2
	II	112.7	2.0	119.2	-0.6	110.3	3.4	110.7	2.8
	III	111.8	2.3	116.0	1.9	97.7	-0.4	116.0	3.5
	IV	119.2	3.3	127.9	7.0	120.1	-3.5	114.9	4.9
2020	I	105.4	-2.9	112.8	1.3	82.7	-19.3	112.0	1.9
	II	114.9	2.0	140.9	18.2	99.0	-10.2	109.8	-0.8
	III	113.6	1.6	132.9	14.6	87.4	-10.5	116.2	0.2
	IV	117.8	-1.2	141.1	10.3	107.8	-10.2	111.3	-3.1
2021	I <sup>p</sup>	112.0	6.3	134.3	19.1	90.4	9.3	111.1	-0.8
2018	1	105.3	1.9	110.5	16.8	94.3	-2.1	107.7	-2.4
	2	101.7	6.8	102.0	2.0	91.6	3.6	106.0	10.3
	3	113.3	7.5	125.0	9.8	111.2	12.0	108.7	4.3
	4	109.9	5.8	120.2	10.8	107.5	1.9	106.1	4.9
	5	112.8	4.8	121.1	6.1	111.8	6.6	109.5	3.5
	6	108.7	4.3	118.4	2.3	100.8	8.7	107.6	3.6
	7	110.8	5.6	122.3	6.4	98.5	7.5	110.9	4.5
	8	107.0	5.6	117.9	10.1	88.7	6.4	110.1	3.4
	9	110.0	0.5	101.2	-9.2	107.0	9.7	115.4	1.2
	10	113.6	5.2	116.4	11.9	123.5	8.6	107.9	0.6
	11	116.2	1.0	122.9	0.1	126.3	1.4	108.6	1.3
	12	116.4	3.1	119.2	3.8	123.7	5.7	111.9	1.5
2019	1	109.8	4.3	108.8	-1.5	99.6	5.6	114.8	6.6
	2	99.8	-1.9	100.2	-1.8	93.7	2.3	102.3	-3.5
	3	116.0	2.4	125.3	0.2	114.2	2.7	112.5	3.5
	4	111.4	1.4	118.9	-1.1	108.4	0.8	109.3	3.0
	5	116.6	3.4	122.5	1.2	118.0	5.5	113.2	3.4
	6	110.0	1.2	116.2	-1.9	104.4	3.6	109.6	1.9
	7	110.5	-0.3	118.2	-3.4	98.2	-0.3	112.3	1.3
	8	111.5	4.2	118.6	0.6	91.5	3.2	116.9	6.2
	9	113.3	3.0	111.2	9.9	103.3	-3.5	118.7	2.9
	10	115.7	1.8	121.7	4.6	116.1	-6.0	112.8	4.5
	11	120.4	3.6	127.7	3.9	126.3	0.0	114.5	5.4
	12	121.6	4.5	134.2	12.6	117.9	-4.7	117.3	4.8
2020	1	111.6	1.6	105.9	-2.7	94.6	-5.0	121.8	6.1
	2	97.7	-2.1	101.9	1.7	75.7	-19.2	105.4	3.0
	3	107.0	-7.8	130.5	4.2	77.7	-32.0	108.9	-3.2
	4	108.9	-2.2	131.3	10.4	89.7	-17.3	107.0	-2.1
	5	118.6	1.7	139.6	14.0	109.3	-7.4	112.8	-0.4
	6	117.3	6.6	151.7	30.6	98.1	-6.0	109.7	0.1
	7	111.2	0.6	130.6	10.5	90.0	-8.4	111.4	-0.8
	8	111.8	0.3	135.0	13.8	81.3	-11.1	114.5	-2.1
	9	117.8	4.0	133.1	19.7	90.9	-12.0	122.6	3.3
	10	115.6	-0.1	133.6	9.8	113.8	-2.0	108.0	-4.3
	11	118.8	-1.3	144.3	13.0	112.2	-11.2	109.8	-4.1
	12	119.0	-2.1	145.3	8.3	97.4	-17.4	116.2	-0.9
2021	1	111.6	0.0	133.7	26.3	83.2	-12.1	113.7	-6.7
	2	105.7	8.2	122.1	19.8	82.9	9.5	108.1	2.6
	3 <sup>p</sup>	118.7	10.9	147.0	12.6	105.2	35.4	111.4	2.3
	4 <sup>p</sup>	118.3	8.6	141.4	7.7	109.4	22.0	111.5	4.2

p: Preliminary Source: Statistics Korea

## 05. Machinery orders received and facility investment index

Period	Domestic machinery orders received excluding ship (billion won, constant value)						Facility investment index (2015=100)		
	Total		Public		Private			y-o-y change (%)	
		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)			
2018	27,087	3.9	2,533	13.2	24,554	3.1	112.3	-3.6	
2019	25,141	-7.2	1,700	-32.9	23,441	-4.5	105.9	-5.7	
2020	27,181	8.1	1,670	-1.8	25,510	8.8	112.3	6.0	
2018	I	7,674	22.0	614	-7.0	7,060	25.4	118.9	10.9
	II	7,051	0.5	655	28.8	6,397	-1.7	117.6	-4.8
	III	6,004	-3.0	516	8.0	5,488	-3.9	103.8	-12.3
	IV	6,357	-3.2	748	26.6	5,609	-6.2	108.8	-6.8
2019	I	6,280	-18.2	281	-54.3	5,999	-15.0	97.3	-18.2
	II	6,618	-6.1	291	-55.5	6,327	-1.1	110.2	-6.3
	III	5,266	-12.3	206	-60.1	5,060	-7.8	102.5	-1.3
	IV	6,977	9.8	923	23.4	6,055	8.0	113.7	4.5
2020	I	7,601	21.0	486	73.0	7,116	18.6	105.2	8.1
	II	6,599	-0.3	583	100.1	6,016	-4.9	116.6	5.8
	III	6,050	14.9	223	8.4	5,827	15.1	110.4	7.7
	IV	6,930	-0.7	379	-58.9	6,552	8.2	116.9	2.8
2021	I <sup>p</sup>	8,778	15.5	356	-26.8	8,422	18.4	117.7	11.9
2018	1	2,959	78.3	276	140.7	2,684	73.6	118.0	21.9
	2	1,927	-1.9	141	-38.5	1,786	3.0	110.1	10.9
	3	2,788	4.5	197	-37.7	2,591	10.2	128.5	2.3
	4	2,493	12.2	304	24.0	2,190	10.7	118.9	2.9
	5	2,261	8.1	125	28.7	2,135	7.1	118.2	-4.0
	6	2,297	-15.0	226	36.1	2,072	-18.3	115.6	-12.4
	7	2,181	-5.9	114	-63.5	2,066	3.1	110.1	-8.5
	8	1,885	-2.0	290	247.5	1,595	-13.3	103.4	-9.5
	9	1,939	-0.5	112	36.6	1,827	-2.1	98.0	-18.6
	10	2,020	4.3	242	22.7	1,778	2.2	107.3	6.3
	11	1,861	-22.0	62	-56.8	1,798	-19.7	105.7	-10.9
	12	2,476	10.3	444	77.7	2,032	1.8	113.3	-13.3
2019	1	1,993	-32.7	67	-75.9	1,926	-28.2	100.2	-15.1
	2	1,809	-6.1	116	-17.8	1,693	-5.2	82.7	-24.9
	3	2,478	-11.1	98	-50.2	2,380	-8.1	109.1	-15.1
	4	2,351	-5.7	88	-70.9	2,263	3.3	113.7	-4.4
	5	2,198	-2.8	90	-28.3	2,108	-1.3	108.8	-8.0
	6	2,069	-9.9	113	-49.9	1,956	-5.6	108.1	-6.5
	7	1,785	-18.1	87	-23.6	1,698	-17.8	107.8	-2.1
	8	1,688	-10.5	53	-81.7	1,635	2.5	102.1	-1.3
	9	1,793	-7.5	65	-41.6	1,728	-5.4	97.7	-0.3
	10	1,777	-12.1	79	-67.4	1,698	-4.5	107.1	-0.2
	11	2,013	8.2	67	7.5	1,946	8.2	107.4	1.6
	12	3,187	28.7	777	75.0	2,411	18.6	126.6	11.7
2020	1	2,557	28.3	197	195.1	2,360	22.6	98.0	-2.2
	2	2,268	25.3	166	42.9	2,102	24.1	96.6	16.8
	3	2,776	12.0	123	25.6	2,653	11.5	121.0	10.9
	4	2,377	1.1	155	75.6	2,222	-1.8	115.8	1.8
	5	1,974	-10.2	131	45.7	1,844	-12.6	111.6	2.6
	6	2,248	8.7	297	162.5	1,951	-0.2	122.4	13.2
	7	1,960	9.8	66	-24.1	1,894	11.6	115.8	7.4
	8	1,793	6.3	59	11.9	1,734	6.1	100.3	-1.8
	9	2,296	28.0	97	48.8	2,199	27.2	115.1	17.8
	10	2,287	28.7	98	24.3	2,189	28.9	105.0	-2.0
	11	2,012	-0.1	73	9.7	1,939	-0.4	112.7	4.9
	12	2,632	-17.4	208	-73.3	2,424	0.6	133.0	5.1
2021	1	2,549	-0.3	102	-48.1	2,447	3.7	117.0	19.4
	2	2,932	29.3	98	-41.0	2,834	34.8	103.5	7.1
	3 <sup>p</sup>	3,296	18.7	156	26.4	3,140	18.4	132.5	9.5
	4 <sup>p</sup>	2,768	16.4	120	-22.7	2,648	19.2	135.2	16.8

p: Preliminary Source: Statistics Korea

## 06. Value of construction completed and domestic construction orders received

(current value, billion)

Period	Value of construction						Domestic construction orders					
	Total		Public		Private		Total		Public		Private	
		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)
2018	138,417	-0.4	28,820	-4.9	106,234	1.1	143,292	0.2	29,371	-12.2	107,006	2.5
2019	139,311	0.6	28,123	-2.4	107,585	1.3	154,243	7.6	30,572	4.1	113,151	5.7
2020	135,663	-2.6	26,916	-4.3	104,655	-2.7	179,597	16.4	35,108	14.8	140,957	24.6
2018 I	32,531	6.0	6,567	-5.3	25,141	10.6	34,237	19.7	4,648	-36.1	25,067	45.2
II	36,210	1.5	7,738	-5.3	27,723	4.2	34,256	-11.7	6,194	-17.6	27,331	-10.3
III	33,257	-4.7	6,482	-5.5	25,880	-4.8	30,413	-9.7	6,179	-11.1	23,187	-12.8
IV	36,418	-3.5	8,033	-3.8	27,489	-3.7	44,386	5.9	12,351	5.5	31,421	4.4
2019 I	31,705	-2.5	5,917	-9.9	25,075	-0.3	33,376	-2.5	5,364	15.4	24,230	-3.3
II	36,592	1.1	7,590	-1.9	28,041	1.1	33,981	-0.8	4,547	-26.6	28,679	4.9
III	33,033	-0.7	6,067	-6.4	26,031	0.6	30,943	1.7	6,351	2.8	20,985	-9.5
IV	37,981	4.3	8,549	6.4	28,437	3.4	55,942	26.0	14,310	15.9	39,257	24.9
2020 I	32,000	0.9	6,092	3.0	25,067	0.0	32,988	-1.2	5,689	6.1	26,900	11.0
II	34,929	-4.5	7,214	-5.0	26,814	-4.4	42,518	25.1	6,436	41.5	35,444	23.6
III	32,049	-3.0	5,804	-4.3	25,150	-3.4	43,307	40.0	5,978	-5.9	36,706	74.9
IV	36,685	-3.4	7,805	-8.7	27,624	-2.9	60,783	8.7	17,006	18.9	41,907	6.8
2021 1 <sup>p</sup>	30,906	-3.4	6,130	0.6	23,912	-4.6	41,962	27.2	5,770	1.4	35,104	30.5
2018 1	10,804	20.1	1,969	-0.1	8,582	28.3	12,950	58.1	1,313	-41.7	7,289	22.8
2	9,870	2.8	1,919	-9.9	7,742	7.6	9,460	-23.3	2,100	-31.9	7,284	23.5
3	11,857	-2.0	2,679	-5.3	8,816	-0.2	11,827	46.3	1,235	-36.2	10,493	93.1
4	11,678	4.1	2,294	0.0	9,151	5.9	9,244	-37.1	1,432	-32.4	7,540	-36.9
5	11,533	1.7	2,396	-4.5	8,901	4.1	13,675	19.3	2,783	89.4	10,783	8.5
6	12,999	-1.0	3,048	-9.3	9,671	2.7	11,336	-10.2	1,978	-49.6	9,008	4.9
7	11,216	0.0	2,181	-2.0	8,666	-0.6	10,618	23.2	1,607	-10.4	8,943	31.6
8	11,146	0.3	2,004	-3.2	8,853	0.6	9,101	-29.2	2,173	-27.7	6,073	-38.3
9	10,895	-13.3	2,297	-10.6	8,361	-13.4	10,694	-12.4	2,399	11.4	8,170	-17.9
10	11,162	2.4	2,097	-3.4	8,760	3.3	10,718	10.0	2,130	137.5	8,375	-5.1
11	11,420	-6.0	2,295	-6.7	8,856	-5.8	11,925	3.6	2,845	23.6	8,939	-2.7
12	13,836	-5.8	3,641	-2.2	9,874	-7.2	21,743	5.3	7,376	-13.3	14,106	16.8
2019 1	10,474	-3.1	1,805	-8.3	8,438	-1.7	9,354	-27.8	1,846	40.6	6,840	-6.2
2	9,346	-5.3	1,631	-15.0	7,524	-2.8	7,769	-17.9	1,706	-18.8	5,703	-21.7
3	11,885	0.2	2,481	-7.4	9,113	3.4	16,252	37.4	1,812	46.8	11,687	11.4
4	11,533	-1.2	2,224	-3.1	9,005	-1.6	12,670	37.1	1,627	13.6	10,927	44.9
5	11,769	2.0	2,082	-13.1	9,383	5.4	10,025	-26.7	1,179	-57.7	8,328	-22.8
6	13,290	2.2	3,284	7.8	9,653	-0.2	11,286	-0.4	1,741	-12.0	9,424	4.6
7	11,112	-0.9	1,977	-9.4	8,829	1.9	8,177	-23.0	1,504	-6.4	6,558	-26.7
8	11,075	-0.6	2,013	0.5	8,809	-0.5	8,400	-7.7	2,166	-0.3	5,819	-4.2
9	10,846	-0.5	2,077	-9.6	8,393	0.4	14,366	34.3	2,681	11.8	8,608	5.4
10	11,424	2.3	2,180	3.9	8,950	2.2	15,257	42.3	1,666	-21.8	13,516	61.4
11	11,582	1.4	2,343	2.1	8,947	1.0	13,753	15.3	2,549	-10.4	10,967	22.7
12	14,974	8.2	4,026	10.6	10,540	6.7	26,933	23.9	10,095	36.9	14,773	4.7
2020 1	9,885	-5.6	1,758	-2.6	7,891	-6.5	10,101	8.0	1,802	-2.4	8,269	20.9
2	9,880	5.7	1,760	8.0	7,908	5.1	10,748	38.3	2,134	25.1	8,560	50.1
3	12,235	2.9	2,574	3.7	9,269	1.7	12,140	-25.3	1,752	-3.3	10,071	-13.8
4	11,121	-3.6	2,051	-7.8	8,786	-2.4	8,620	-32.0	1,011	-37.9	7,405	-32.2
5	11,008	-6.5	2,138	2.7	8,624	-8.1	13,660	36.3	1,766	49.8	11,818	41.9
6	12,800	-3.7	3,026	-7.9	9,404	-2.6	20,238	79.3	3,659	110.1	16,221	72.1
7	10,825	-2.6	1,862	-5.8	8,624	-2.3	15,336	87.6	1,897	26.1	13,409	104.5
8	9,908	-10.5	1,731	-14.0	7,825	-11.2	12,501	48.8	1,546	-28.6	10,517	80.7
9	11,315	4.3	2,211	6.4	8,701	3.7	15,470	7.7	2,535	-5.5	12,781	48.5
10	10,373	-9.2	1,728	-20.7	8,328	-7.0	13,899	-8.9	2,131	27.9	11,600	-14.2
11	11,719	1.2	2,318	-1.1	9,031	0.9	17,703	28.7	4,798	88.3	11,503	4.9
12	14,593	-2.5	3,760	-6.6	10,264	-2.6	29,182	8.4	10,076	-0.2	18,803	27.3
2021 1	9,397	-4.9	1,632	-7.2	7,526	-4.6	12,852	27.2	1,698	-5.8	10,988	32.9
2	9,395	-4.9	1,730	-1.7	7,400	-6.4	12,621	17.4	2,091	-2.0	10,231	19.5
3 <sup>p</sup>	12,115	-1.0	2,769	7.6	8,985	-3.1	16,488	35.8	1,981	13.0	13,885	37.9
4 <sup>p</sup>	11,627	4.5	2,310	12.7	9,022	2.7	15,882	84.2	2,544	151.5	13,302	79.6

p: Preliminary Source: Statistics Korea



## 07. Composite indexes of business cycle indicators, CSI and BSI

Period	Leading index (2015=100)	Cyclical indicator of leading index (2015=100)	Coincident index (2015=100)	Cyclical indicator of coincident index (2015=100)	CSI <sup>1</sup>	BSI <sup>2</sup>		
						Results	Prospects	
2017	1	106.8	101.1	106.3	101.5	93.4	77	73
	2	107.4	101.3	106.6	101.5	94.5	78	79
	3	107.8	101.4	107.1	101.8	97.0	78	80
	4	108.3	101.5	107.5	101.9	101.5	80	80
	5	108.7	101.5	107.9	102.0	108.5	80	80
	6	109.2	101.7	108.1	102.0	111.7	78	83
	7	109.6	101.8	108.3	102.0	111.8	79	80
	8	110.1	101.9	108.5	101.9	110.4	80	81
	9	110.3	101.8	108.9	102.1	108.2	83	82
	10	110.7	101.9	109.0	101.9	109.7	81	80
	11	111.0	101.8	109.3	101.9	112.9	82	84
	12	111.1	101.6	109.1	101.5	111.4	80	83
2018	1	111.4	101.6	109.3	101.5	110.7	78	82
	2	111.8	101.6	109.8	101.7	109.0	77	80
	3	112.0	101.5	110.1	101.8	108.9	73	79
	4	112.0	101.2	110.3	101.8	107.9	75	77
	5	112.4	101.2	110.5	101.6	108.8	76	78
	6	112.6	101.1	110.6	101.6	106.3	80	78
	7	112.9	101.1	110.7	101.4	101.8	75	82
	8	112.8	100.7	110.8	101.2	99.9	75	76
	9	113.0	100.6	110.6	100.8	100.7	73	75
	10	113.0	100.4	110.7	100.7	99.9	71	78
	11	113.0	100.2	110.7	100.4	96.5	71	72
	12	113.1	99.9	110.7	100.2	97.6	71	70
2019	1	113.2	99.7	111.1	100.3	98.3	68	70
	2	113.3	99.6	110.8	99.9	100.3	70	68
	3	113.7	99.7	111.0	99.8	100.5	71	74
	4	114.0	99.7	111.2	99.7	102.4	74	76
	5	114.1	99.5	111.8	100.1	98.7	74	76
	6	114.1	99.2	112.0	100.0	98.4	75	74
	7	114.1	99.0	112.2	100.0	96.9	74	77
	8	114.4	99.0	112.6	100.3	93.5	71	74
	9	114.9	99.1	112.7	100.3	97.9	72	71
	10	115.6	99.5	112.8	100.2	99.5	71	73
	11	116.3	99.8	112.8	100.1	101.7	71	71
	12	117.1	100.2	113.4	100.5	101.3	73	72
2020	1	117.5	100.3	113.8	100.7	104.8	76	73
	2	117.7	100.2	113.2	100.1	97.8	65	76
	3	117.4	99.7	112.1	99.0	80.4	55	68
	4	117.5	99.5	111.1	99.9	73.3	51	52
	5	117.6	99.3	110.4	97.2	79.7	48	48
	6	118.3	99.7	110.7	97.4	83.7	54	49
	7	119.0	100.0	111.0	97.6	85.9	60	54
	8	120.0	100.6	111.8	98.1	89.7	70	63
	9	120.9	101.0	112.3	98.5	81.4	68	68
	10	121.6	101.4	113.0	99.0	92.9	77	67
	11	122.6	102.0	113.8	99.5	99.0	83	75
	12	123.4	102.4	114.0	99.7	91.2	80	81
2021	1	124.1	102.7	113.9	99.4	95.4	84	76
	2 <sup>p</sup>	124.8	102.9	114.3	99.7	97.4	83	84
	3 <sup>p</sup>	125.3	103.2	115.1	100.2	100.5	89	83
	4 <sup>p</sup>	126.2	103.6	116.4	101.3	102.2	94	91
	5	-	-	-	-	105.2	97	95
	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	98

1. Consumer sentiment index 2. Business survey index (manufacturing, seasonally adjusted)

p: Preliminary (leading index: last two months, coincident index: last three months) Sources: Statistics Korea, Bank of Korea

## 08. Prices

Period	Consumer prices (2015=100)								Producer prices (2015=100)			
	All items		Commodity		Services		Core		All items		Commodity	
		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)
2018	104.5	1.5	102.7	1.3	105.9	1.6	104.3	1.2	103.5	1.9	103.3	2.1
2019	104.9	0.4	102.4	-0.3	106.9	0.9	105.2	0.9	103.5	0.0	102.5	-0.7
2020	105.4	0.5	103.3	0.9	107.2	0.3	106.0	0.7	103.0	-0.5	100.9	-1.6
2018 I	103.9	1.1	102.1	0.5	105.4	1.5	103.8	1.1	102.8	1.2	102.5	1.0
II	104.3	1.5	102.2	1.2	106.0	1.7	104.4	1.3	103.3	2.1	103.0	2.4
III	104.8	1.6	103.1	1.6	106.2	1.5	104.4	1.0	104.3	2.8	104.4	3.6
IV	104.8	1.8	103.2	2.1	106.2	1.6	104.6	1.3	103.6	1.5	103.4	1.6
2019 I	104.5	0.5	101.7	-0.4	106.7	1.3	105.0	1.1	103.1	0.3	102.2	-0.3
II	104.9	0.7	102.5	0.3	106.9	0.9	105.3	0.9	103.7	0.4	102.8	-0.2
III	104.9	0.0	102.1	-1.0	107.1	0.9	105.2	0.8	103.7	-0.6	102.7	-1.7
IV	105.2	0.3	103.0	-0.2	106.9	0.7	105.4	0.7	103.6	0.0	102.5	-0.9
2020 I	105.7	1.2	103.7	1.9	107.4	0.6	105.8	0.8	103.6	0.4	102.0	-0.2
II	104.8	-0.1	102.2	-0.4	107.1	0.1	105.8	0.5	102.1	-1.5	99.6	-3.1
III	105.5	0.6	103.2	1.0	107.4	0.3	106.1	0.8	103.1	-0.5	100.7	-1.9
IV	105.6	0.4	104.0	0.9	106.9	0.0	106.1	0.7	103.3	-0.2	101.0	-1.4
2021 I	106.9	1.1	105.5	1.8	108.0	0.6	106.8	0.9	106.0	2.4	104.8	2.7
2018 1	103.4	0.8	101.5	0.1	105.0	1.3	103.5	0.9	102.5	1.2	102.1	1.0
2	104.2	1.3	102.7	0.8	105.5	1.6	103.9	1.1	103.0	1.2	102.7	1.0
3	104.1	1.2	102.2	0.6	105.7	1.7	104.1	1.3	102.9	1.2	102.6	1.1
4	104.3	1.5	102.3	1.4	105.9	1.7	104.4	1.4	103.0	1.5	102.7	1.6
5	104.3	1.5	102.2	1.1	106.1	1.8	104.5	1.3	103.3	2.1	103.1	2.5
6	104.1	1.5	102.0	1.1	105.9	1.8	104.4	1.2	103.4	2.5	103.2	3.3
7	103.9	1.1	101.3	0.7	106.1	1.5	104.2	0.8	103.9	2.9	103.8	3.8
8	104.9	1.4	103.0	1.3	106.3	1.5	104.3	0.9	104.3	2.9	104.5	3.7
9	105.7	2.1	104.9	2.7	106.2	1.6	104.7	1.3	104.6	2.5	105.0	3.2
10	105.5	2.0	104.4	2.6	106.3	1.5	104.7	1.2	104.3	2.1	104.4	2.5
11	104.7	2.0	103.0	2.4	106.1	1.7	104.6	1.4	103.5	1.5	103.3	1.5
12	104.4	1.3	102.2	1.1	106.1	1.5	104.6	1.3	103.0	0.9	102.4	0.7
2019 1	104.2	0.8	101.6	0.1	106.4	1.4	104.8	1.2	102.9	0.4	102.1	-0.1
2	104.7	0.5	101.9	-0.7	107.0	1.4	105.2	1.3	103.0	0.1	102.0	-0.7
3	104.5	0.4	101.7	-0.5	106.8	1.1	105.1	0.9	103.4	0.5	102.5	0.0
4	104.9	0.6	102.4	0.1	106.9	0.9	105.3	0.9	103.7	0.6	102.9	0.2
5	105.1	0.7	102.8	0.5	106.9	0.8	105.4	0.8	103.8	0.4	103.0	-0.1
6	104.9	0.7	102.4	0.4	106.9	1.0	105.3	0.9	103.5	0.1	102.5	-0.7
7	104.6	0.6	101.4	0.1	107.2	1.0	105.1	1.0	103.5	-0.3	102.4	-1.4
8	104.8	0.0	101.7	-1.3	107.4	1.0	105.3	0.9	103.7	-0.6	102.7	-1.7
9	105.2	-0.4	103.3	-1.6	106.8	0.5	105.3	0.6	103.8	-0.7	103.0	-1.9
10	105.5	0.0	103.6	-0.8	107.0	0.7	105.5	0.8	103.6	-0.6	102.5	-1.8
11	104.9	0.2	102.5	-0.5	106.8	0.7	105.2	0.6	103.4	-0.1	102.3	-1.0
12	105.1	0.7	103.1	0.8	106.8	0.7	105.4	0.7	103.7	0.7	102.7	0.3
2020 1	105.8	1.5	103.9	2.3	107.3	0.8	105.8	0.9	104.1	1.1	102.8	0.8
2	105.8	1.1	103.8	1.8	107.4	0.4	105.9	0.6	103.7	0.7	102.3	0.2
3	105.5	1.0	103.3	1.6	107.3	0.5	105.8	0.7	102.8	-0.5	101.0	-1.5
4	105.0	0.1	102.3	-0.1	107.1	0.2	105.7	0.3	101.9	-1.7	99.4	-3.3
5	104.7	-0.3	101.9	-0.8	107.0	0.1	105.9	0.5	102.0	-1.8	99.4	-3.5
6	104.9	0.0	102.2	-0.2	107.0	0.1	106.0	0.6	102.5	-1.0	100.1	-2.4
7	104.9	0.3	101.8	0.4	107.4	0.2	105.9	0.7	102.7	-0.8	100.2	-2.2
8	105.5	0.7	102.8	1.2	107.7	0.3	106.1	0.8	103.2	-0.5	100.8	-1.8
9	106.2	1.0	104.8	1.5	107.3	0.5	106.2	0.9	103.4	-0.4	101.2	-1.7
10	105.6	0.1	104.9	1.3	106.2	-0.8	105.7	0.1	103.0	-0.5	100.5	-1.9
11	105.5	0.6	103.4	0.9	107.2	0.4	106.3	1.0	103.1	-0.3	100.7	-1.6
12	105.7	0.5	103.8	0.7	107.2	0.4	106.3	0.9	103.9	0.2	101.9	-0.8
2021 1	106.5	0.6	104.8	0.9	107.8	0.4	106.7	0.9	105.1	0.9	103.3	0.5
2	107.0	1.1	105.8	1.9	108.0	0.5	106.8	0.8	105.9	2.1	104.6	2.3
3	107.2	1.5	105.9	2.5	108.1	0.7	106.9	1.0	107.0	4.1	106.4	5.4
4	107.4	2.3	106.1	3.7	108.5	1.3	107.1	1.4	108.1	6.0	107.9	8.5
5 <sup>p</sup>	107.5	2.6	106.0	4.0	108.6	1.5	107.4	1.5	108.5	6.4	108.6	9.2

p: Preliminary (producer prices) Source: Bank of Korea

## 09. Employment (I)

Period	Economically active persons (thousand)		Economically inactive persons (thousand)		Labor force participation rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		y-o-y change		y-o-y change			
2018	27,895	148	16,287	104	63.1	60.7	3.8
2019	28,186	291	16,318	31	63.3	60.9	3.8
2020	28,012	-174	16,773	455	62.5	60.1	4.0
2018 I	27,464	202	16,624	68	62.3	59.6	4.3
II	28,125	132	16,017	110	63.7	61.2	3.9
III	28,080	120	16,131	126	63.5	61.1	3.8
IV	27,912	137	16,375	112	63.0	60.9	3.4
2019 I	27,702	238	16,668	44	62.4	59.6	4.5
II	28,432	307	16,034	18	63.9	61.3	4.1
III	28,328	248	16,222	90	63.6	61.5	3.3
IV	28,283	371	16,346	-29	63.4	61.4	3.1
2020 I	27,911	209	16,781	113	62.5	59.9	4.2
II	28,075	-357	16,677	643	62.7	60.0	4.4
III	28,068	-260	16,744	523	62.6	60.4	3.6
IV	27,995	-288	16,889	543	62.4	60.0	3.7
2021 I	27,748	-163	17,239	458	61.7	58.6	5.0
2018 1	27,232	346	16,840	-64	61.8	59.5	3.7
2	27,348	27	16,744	247	62.0	59.2	4.6
3	27,811	232	16,289	22	63.1	60.2	4.5
4	28,029	117	16,093	134	63.5	60.9	4.1
5	28,184	198	15,956	41	63.9	61.3	4.0
6	28,161	80	16,000	156	63.8	61.4	3.7
7	28,123	86	16,064	155	63.6	61.3	3.7
8	28,039	136	16,172	108	63.4	60.9	4.0
9	28,079	137	16,158	114	63.5	61.2	3.6
10	28,063	143	16,199	105	63.4	61.2	3.5
11	28,092	203	16,192	41	63.4	61.4	3.2
12	27,582	66	16,733	190	62.2	60.1	3.4
2019 1	27,455	223	16,864	23	61.9	59.2	4.5
2	27,649	300	16,734	-11	62.3	59.4	4.7
3	28,002	190	16,408	119	63.1	60.4	4.3
4	28,284	255	16,160	67	63.6	60.8	4.4
5	28,468	283	15,992	36	64.0	61.5	4.0
6	28,545	384	15,951	-50	64.2	61.6	4.0
7	28,480	358	16,050	-15	64.0	61.5	3.9
8	28,216	177	16,330	158	63.3	61.4	3.0
9	28,288	208	16,285	127	63.5	61.5	3.1
10	28,373	311	16,228	28	63.6	61.7	3.0
11	28,380	288	16,245	53	63.6	61.7	3.1
12	28,095	513	16,566	-168	62.9	60.8	3.4
2020 1	27,952	497	16,713	-151	62.6	60.0	4.1
2	27,991	342	16,708	-26	62.6	60.0	4.1
3	27,789	-213	16,923	516	62.2	59.5	4.2
4	27,734	-550	16,991	831	62.0	59.4	4.2
5	28,209	-259	16,548	555	63.0	60.2	4.5
6	28,283	-262	16,492	541	63.2	60.4	4.3
7	28,244	-236	16,551	502	63.1	60.5	4.0
8	27,949	-267	16,864	534	62.4	60.4	3.1
9	28,012	-276	16,817	532	62.5	60.3	3.6
10	28,116	-257	16,736	508	62.7	60.4	3.7
11	28,208	-172	16,675	431	62.8	60.7	3.4
12	27,661	-434	17,255	690	61.6	59.1	4.1
2021 1	27,388	-564	17,580	867	60.9	57.4	5.7
2	27,718	-273	17,269	562	61.6	58.6	4.9
3	28,138	349	16,869	-54	62.5	59.8	4.3
4	28,361	627	16,667	-324	63.0	60.4	4.0
5	28,698	489	16,351	-196	63.7	61.2	4.0

Source: Statistics Korea

## 10. Employment (II)

Period	Employed persons (thousand)						
	All industry		Manufacturing		SOC & services		
		y-o-y change		y-o-y change		y-o-y change	
2018	26,822	97	4,510	-56	20,953	96	
2019	27,123	301	4,429	-81	21,284	331	
2020	26,904	-218	4,376	-53	21,071	-214	
2018	I	26,283	183	4,575	45	20,630	85
	II	27,019	101	4,487	-91	21,053	141
	III	27,015	17	4,479	-91	21,039	53
	IV	26,971	88	4,499	-88	21,090	105
2019	I	26,461	177	4,432	-143	20,856	226
	II	27,256	237	4,424	-64	21,343	290
	III	27,382	366	4,403	-76	21,427	388
	IV	27,393	422	4,458	-41	21,511	421
2020	I	26,749	288	4,438	6	21,041	185
	II	26,849	-407	4,369	-55	20,933	-410
	III	27,068	-314	4,346	-57	21,162	-265
	IV	26,952	-441	4,351	-107	21,146	-365
2021	I	26,369	-380	4,410	-28	20,693	-348
2018	1	26,213	334	4,609	106	20,596	134
	2	26,083	104	4,562	14	20,503	49
	3	26,555	112	4,554	15	20,792	71
	4	26,868	123	4,473	-68	20,979	137
	5	27,064	72	4,507	-79	21,054	92
	6	27,126	106	4,482	-126	21,127	194
	7	27,083	5	4,484	-127	21,114	77
	8	26,907	3	4,439	-105	20,967	45
	9	27,055	45	4,513	-42	21,036	37
	10	27,090	64	4,515	-45	21,068	60
	11	27,184	165	4,490	-91	21,241	179
	12	26,638	34	4,491	-127	20,962	74
2019	1	26,232	19	4,439	-170	20,683	87
	2	26,346	263	4,411	-151	20,806	304
	3	26,805	250	4,446	-108	21,079	287
	4	27,038	171	4,421	-52	21,196	217
	5	27,322	259	4,434	-73	21,376	322
	6	27,408	281	4,416	-66	21,458	330
	7	27,383	299	4,390	-94	21,456	342
	8	27,358	452	4,415	-24	21,391	424
	9	27,404	348	4,403	-111	21,434	398
	10	27,509	419	4,434	-81	21,508	441
	11	27,515	331	4,464	-26	21,576	335
	12	27,154	516	4,476	-15	21,447	486
2020	1	26,800	568	4,447	8	21,166	484
	2	26,838	492	4,445	34	21,186	380
	3	26,609	-196	4,423	-23	20,771	-308
	4	26,562	-476	4,377	-44	20,691	-505
	5	26,930	-392	4,377	-57	20,989	-388
	6	27,055	-352	4,351	-65	21,119	-338
	7	27,106	-277	4,337	-53	21,198	-257
	8	27,085	-274	4,365	-50	21,173	-219
	9	27,012	-392	4,335	-68	21,116	-318
	10	27,088	-421	4,336	-98	21,168	-341
	11	27,241	-273	4,351	-113	21,398	-177
	12	26,526	-628	4,366	-110	20,871	-577
2021	1	25,818	-982	4,401	-46	20,246	-920
	2	26,365	-473	4,418	-27	20,707	-479
	3	26,923	314	4,412	-11	21,125	354
	4	27,214	652	4,386	9	21,338	648
	5	27,550	619	4,397	19	21,593	604

Source: Statistics Korea

# 11. Balance of payments (I)

(US \$ million)

Period	Current account	Goods		Services	Primary income	Secondary income		
		Exports	Imports					
2018	77,466.5	110,086.8	626,266.5	516,179.7	-29,369.4	4,901.9	-8,152.8	
2019	59,676.1	79,812.1	556,667.9	476,855.8	-26,845.3	12,856.0	-6,146.7	
2020 <sup>p</sup>	75,275.7	81,945.2	516,604.1	434,658.9	-16,190.1	12,050.3	-2,529.7	
2018	I	10,994.0	21,347.8	150,063.5	128,715.7	-9,691.9	2,088.2	-2,750.1
	II	18,262.8	29,365.9	157,790.9	128,425.0	-6,131.3	-3,007.0	-1,964.8
	III	28,691.1	34,718.1	159,341.5	124,623.4	-7,444.2	3,184.2	-1,767.0
	IV	19,518.6	24,655.0	159,070.6	134,415.6	-6,102.0	2,636.5	-1,670.9
2019	I	10,549.9	19,727.6	136,702.6	116,975.0	-8,220.0	985.5	-1,943.2
	II	10,621.9	17,625.1	139,059.0	121,433.9	-5,433.8	-493.7	-1,075.7
	III	19,955.0	20,572.0	138,813.9	118,241.9	-6,601.0	7,270.2	-1,286.2
	IV	18,549.3	21,887.4	142,092.4	120,205.0	-6,590.5	5,094.0	-1,841.6
2020 <sup>p</sup>	I	12,930.5	15,628.7	129,621.9	113,993.2	-6,076.8	3,700.6	-322.0
	II	6,108.3	9,500.8	108,778.9	99,278.1	-3,509.9	106.0	11.4
	III	24,001.9	26,201.9	132,099.7	105,897.8	-4,261.5	3,077.9	-1,016.4
	IV	32,235.0	30,613.8	146,103.6	115,489.8	-2,341.9	5,165.8	-1,202.7
2021 <sup>p</sup>	I	22,818.1	19,628.1	145,640.9	126,012.8	-1,399.0	5,749.2	-1,160.2
2018	1	2,556.9	7,338.0	52,187.5	44,849.5	-4,654.4	1,543.5	-1,670.2
	2	3,226.7	4,793.3	44,983.4	40,190.1	-2,723.5	1,553.1	-396.2
	3	5,210.4	9,216.5	52,892.6	43,676.1	-2,314.0	-1,008.4	-683.7
	4	1,490.4	9,402.2	51,521.7	42,119.5	-1,970.1	-5,269.2	-672.5
	5	8,792.3	10,550.2	53,843.1	43,292.9	-1,930.4	900.8	-728.3
	6	7,980.1	9,413.5	52,426.1	43,012.6	-2,230.8	1,361.4	-564.0
	7	8,874.4	10,685.3	54,312.9	43,627.6	-2,837.4	1,692.5	-666.0
	8	8,581.2	10,927.6	53,535.2	42,607.6	-2,127.7	444.3	-663.0
	9	11,235.5	13,105.2	51,493.4	38,388.2	-2,479.1	1,047.4	-438.0
	10	9,473.6	10,522.2	57,482.0	46,959.8	-2,055.0	1,414.7	-408.3
	11	5,130.6	7,504.9	51,813.9	44,309.0	-2,193.6	341.8	-522.5
	12	4,914.4	6,627.9	49,774.7	43,146.8	-1,853.4	880.0	-740.1
2019	1	2,894.7	5,880.0	49,098.4	43,218.4	-3,934.0	1,695.2	-746.5
	2	3,308.2	5,418.5	39,891.3	34,472.8	-1,859.8	311.7	-562.2
	3	4,347.0	8,429.1	47,712.9	39,283.8	-2,426.2	-1,021.4	-634.5
	4	-527.4	5,545.8	47,785.7	42,239.9	-1,618.2	-3,866.4	-588.6
	5	4,983.2	5,717.8	47,515.9	41,798.1	-1,384.6	1,363.4	-713.4
	6	6,166.1	6,361.5	43,757.4	37,395.9	-2,431.0	2,009.3	226.3
	7	6,957.2	6,814.9	48,183.4	41,368.5	-2,080.7	2,841.8	-618.8
	8	4,983.5	4,819.3	45,155.1	40,335.8	-1,923.1	2,427.1	-339.8
	9	8,014.3	8,937.8	45,475.4	36,537.6	-2,597.2	2,001.3	-327.6
	10	8,035.8	8,541.7	48,159.0	39,617.3	-1,872.0	1,730.2	-364.1
	11	5,876.6	7,748.2	46,275.3	38,527.1	-2,123.2	799.4	-547.8
	12	4,636.9	5,597.5	47,658.1	42,060.6	-2,595.3	2,564.4	-929.7
2020 <sup>p</sup>	1	583.7	2,069.9	42,779.5	40,709.6	-2,989.3	1,631.1	-128.0
	2	6,407.0	6,597.0	40,944.6	34,347.6	-1,441.4	1,216.4	35.0
	3	5,939.8	6,961.8	45,897.8	38,936.0	-1,646.1	853.1	-229.0
	4	-3,297.5	704.8	35,522.3	34,817.5	-1,503.5	-2,251.3	-247.5
	5	2,241.2	2,612.8	33,784.1	31,171.3	-651.9	550.6	-270.3
	6	7,164.6	6,183.2	39,472.5	33,289.3	-1,354.5	1,806.7	529.2
	7	7,025.4	7,011.7	42,990.0	35,978.3	-1,303.5	1,686.5	-369.3
	8	6,641.2	7,084.4	39,804.1	32,719.7	-875.5	705.0	-272.7
	9	10,335.3	12,105.8	49,305.6	37,199.8	-2,082.5	686.4	-374.4
	10	11,551.2	10,167.3	46,596.2	36,428.9	-834.1	2,498.9	-280.9
	11	9,176.7	9,950.7	46,918.2	36,967.5	-976.2	478.1	-275.9
	12	11,507.1	10,495.8	52,589.2	42,093.4	-531.6	2,188.8	-645.9
2021 <sup>p</sup>	1	7,060.0	5,733.8	46,662.1	40,928.3	-606.3	2,355.0	-422.5
	2	7,942.1	5,973.9	44,600.5	38,626.6	108.9	2,118.3	-259.0
	3	7,816.0	7,920.4	54,378.3	46,457.9	-901.6	1,275.9	-478.7
	4	1,909.9	4,559.3	52,168.5	47,609.2	11.8	-1,948.7	-712.5

p: Preliminary Source: Bank of Korea

## 12. Balance of payments (II)

(US \$ million)

Period	Financial account*	Current account					Capital account
		Direct investment	Portfolio investment	Financial derivatives	Other investment	Reserve assets	
2018	76,473.4	26,037.8	47,420.7	-1,502.4	-12,978.4	17,495.7	316.7
2019	59,026.9	25,604.7	42,377.0	6,233.2	-16,654.2	1,466.2	-169.3
2020 <sup>p</sup>	77,115.9	23,256.1	41,494.4	4,215.1	-9,241.2	17,391.5	-339.4
2018 I	13,617.2	3,062.4	13,783.0	-3,696.1	-2,323.7	2,791.6	-17.7
II	13,460.9	7,970.3	5,775.1	-867.5	-9,219.5	9,802.5	52.8
III	28,902.3	9,606.2	8,540.8	2,095.7	6,513.3	2,146.3	62.7
IV	20,493.0	5,398.9	19,321.8	965.5	-7,948.5	2,755.3	218.9
2019 I	10,490.6	7,494.7	13,483.2	507.8	-12,030.1	1,035.0	-38.7
II	11,019.6	6,984.0	3,489.9	3,865.2	563.8	-3,883.3	-34.6
III	15,750.3	6,019.8	7,191.5	2,101.0	-2,037.5	2,475.5	-64.7
IV	21,766.4	5,106.2	18,212.4	-240.8	-3,150.4	1,839.0	-31.3
2020 <sup>p</sup> I	14,923.9	5,417.8	11,635.9	3,711.4	-34.2	-5,807.0	-40.0
II	776.0	2,471.0	9,044.8	3,112.9	-20,431.5	6,578.8	-161.5
III	25,713.2	9,180.4	1,115.5	-444.7	12,633.0	3,229.0	0.1
IV	35,702.8	6,186.9	19,698.2	-2,164.5	-1,408.5	13,390.7	-138.0
2021 <sup>p</sup> I	22,713.9	7,344.3	10,169.3	-671.2	2,753.6	3,117.9	-33.5
2018 1	4,640.5	885.9	3,516.5	-1,310.9	104.9	1,444.1	-6.1
2	3,635.3	253.1	9,867.3	-888.1	-5,756.7	159.7	-13.3
3	5,341.4	1,923.4	399.2	-1,497.1	3,328.1	1,187.8	1.7
4	37.2	2,189.0	4,070.4	-749.3	-8,591.9	3,119.0	47.7
5	8,504.5	5,146.4	2,068.3	-203.5	-2,214.6	3,707.9	11.8
6	4,919.2	634.9	-363.6	85.3	1,587.0	2,975.6	-6.7
7	10,504.8	2,603.9	-3,553.7	1,023.1	8,946.4	1,485.1	-6.7
8	8,516.2	4,805.0	2,208.1	756.6	1,982.1	-1,235.6	-3.9
9	9,881.3	2,197.3	9,886.4	316.0	-4,415.2	1,896.8	73.3
10	10,656.4	3,298.3	6,891.9	509.1	-2,200.5	2,157.6	82.3
11	3,406.3	131.0	5,218.7	304.2	-2,205.6	-42.0	-9.5
12	6,430.3	1,969.6	7,211.2	152.2	-3,542.4	639.7	146.1
2019 1	2,702.1	1,589.1	5,169.7	-131.6	-4,089.8	164.7	-29.1
2	2,332.0	2,565.8	3,584.7	114.5	-3,346.7	-586.3	-15.0
3	5,456.5	3,339.8	4,728.8	524.9	-4,593.6	1,456.6	5.4
4	282.4	3,907.2	3,987.8	562.0	-7,069.3	-1,105.3	-19.5
5	4,445.0	2,602.3	-535.6	889.2	2,823.7	-1,334.6	-12.9
6	6,292.2	474.5	37.7	2,414.0	4,809.4	-1,443.4	-2.2
7	6,746.7	2,231.5	5,674.6	601.0	-3,425.1	1,664.7	-3.6
8	3,804.4	1,430.6	-1,035.5	896.5	3,660.2	-1,147.4	-0.7
9	5,199.2	2,357.7	2,552.4	603.5	-2,272.6	1,958.2	-60.4
10	10,731.7	754.0	3,502.6	-295.6	6,281.6	489.1	-14.7
11	5,417.1	3,776.9	5,158.2	-160.9	-5,265.1	1,908.0	-4.6
12	5,617.6	575.3	9,551.6	215.7	-4,166.9	-558.1	-12.0
2020 <sup>p</sup> 1	2,263.8	1,893.9	360.2	335.6	-1,787.5	1,461.6	-16.3
2	5,257.4	1,196.6	2,832.6	943.0	380.9	-95.7	-3.6
3	7,402.7	2,327.3	8,443.1	2,432.8	1,372.4	-7,172.9	-20.1
4	-7,779.4	88.2	4,536.0	1,550.6	-17,251.1	3,296.9	-3.2
5	2,231.7	33.8	4,005.7	828.3	-4,222.7	1,586.6	-154.8
6	6,323.7	2,349.0	503.1	734.0	1,042.3	1,695.3	-3.5
7	10,460.0	2,391.9	-410.7	-459.8	8,534.2	404.4	0.9
8	4,720.1	3,819.4	517.0	-226.2	644.2	-34.3	2.1
9	10,533.1	2,969.1	1,009.2	241.3	3,454.6	2,858.9	-2.9
10	17,401.2	1,658.3	264.8	-645.2	11,199.6	4,923.7	-14.4
11	9,800.8	2,059.2	5,126.7	-1,038.4	-2,032.7	5,686.0	-87.0
12	8,500.8	2,469.4	14,306.7	-480.9	-10,575.4	2,781.0	-36.6
2021 <sup>p</sup> 1	5,280.6	1,629.9	8,653.5	69.4	-4,767.9	-304.3	-12.4
2	7,427.1	3,455.5	2,350.5	-999.7	378.1	2,242.7	-16.1
3	10,006.2	2,258.9	-834.7	259.1	7,143.4	1,179.5	-5.0
4	-1,521.8	1,732.0	-1,290.6	-199.5	-3,406.1	1,642.4	-15.7

\* Positive figures represent net outflows, and negative figures represent net inflows. p: Preliminary Source: Bank of Korea

## 13. Financial indicators

(period average)

Period	Yields (%)					Stock	
	Call rate (1 day)	CD (91 days)	Treasury bonds (3 years)	Treasury bonds (5 years)	Corporate bonds (3 years, AA-)	KOSPI (end-period)	
2017	1	1.24	1.50	1.64	1.82	2.10	2,068
	2	1.23	1.49	1.67	1.86	2.13	2,092
	3	1.23	1.48	1.71	1.91	2.21	2,160
	4	1.23	1.43	1.68	1.86	2.20	2,205
	5	1.23	1.39	1.69	1.91	2.22	2,347
	6	1.24	1.38	1.67	1.86	2.21	2,392
	7	1.24	1.39	1.74	1.94	2.28	2,403
	8	1.23	1.39	1.78	1.99	2.32	2,363
	9	1.25	1.38	1.79	1.99	2.33	2,394
	10	1.24	1.38	2.03	2.25	2.57	2,523
	11	1.26	1.45	2.15	2.36	2.71	2,476
	12	1.51	1.66	2.10	2.30	2.65	2,467
2018	1	1.49	1.66	2.19	2.44	2.72	2,566
	2	1.49	1.65	2.28	2.54	2.82	2,427
	3	1.49	1.65	2.27	2.50	2.83	2,446
	4	1.47	1.65	2.19	2.44	2.79	2,515
	5	1.50	1.65	2.25	2.53	2.86	2,423
	6	1.49	1.65	2.18	2.44	2.81	2,326
	7	1.49	1.65	2.10	2.34	2.75	2,295
	8	1.50	1.65	2.02	2.24	2.66	2,323
	9	1.54	1.65	1.95	2.13	2.40	2,343
	10	1.52	1.68	2.01	2.16	2.45	2,030
	11	1.51	1.71	1.94	2.05	2.40	2,097
	12	1.77	1.91	1.83	1.89	2.30	2,041
2019	1	1.75	1.87	1.81	1.88	2.26	2,205
	2	1.76	1.87	1.80	1.87	2.25	2,195
	3	1.76	1.90	1.79	1.84	2.24	2,141
	4	1.75	1.86	1.74	1.77	2.21	2,204
	5	1.75	1.84	1.68	1.72	2.15	2,042
	6	1.76	1.80	1.50	1.53	2.00	2,131
	7	1.63	1.68	1.38	1.42	1.89	2,025
	8	1.51	1.49	1.16	1.20	1.69	1,968
	9	1.52	1.54	1.29	1.35	1.79	2,063
	10	1.35	1.46	1.36	1.44	1.86	2,083
	11	1.28	1.52	1.49	1.59	2.00	2,088
	12	1.28	1.53	1.39	1.48	1.95	2,198
2020	1	1.27	1.47	1.37	1.48	1.96	2,119
	2	1.24	1.42	1.25	1.36	1.85	1,987
	3	0.98	1.23	1.09	1.27	1.84	1,755
	4	0.74	1.10	1.02	1.26	2.15	1,948
	5	0.70	1.02	0.88	1.13	2.18	2,030
	6	0.48	0.79	0.85	1.13	2.22	2,108
	7	0.48	0.79	0.83	1.09	2.22	2,249
	8	0.50	0.68	0.83	1.09	2.19	2,326
	9	0.48	0.63	0.91	1.19	2.24	2,328
	10	0.51	0.63	0.91	1.20	2.24	2,267
	11	0.49	0.66	0.97	1.30	2.25	2,591
	12	0.51	0.66	0.97	1.32	2.21	2,873
2021	1	0.49	0.68	0.98	1.32	2.14	2,976
	2	0.49	0.73	1.00	1.35	2.06	3,013
	3	0.49	0.75	1.13	1.55	2.09	3,061
	4	0.48	0.74	1.14	1.58	1.98	3,148
	5	0.48	0.68	1.13	1.65	1.89	3,204

Source: Bank of Korea

## 14. Monetary indicators

(period average, billion won)

Period	Reserves		M1		M2		Lf		
		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)		y-o-y change (%)	
2018	164,963.2	8.6	841,014.4	4.9	2,626,902.0	6.3	3,686,392.2	7.0	
2019	178,948.7	8.5	876,942.0	4.3	2,809,943.7	7.0	3,979,136.5	7.9	
2020	205,784.7	15.0	1,058,993.1	20.8	3,070,830.4	9.3	4,311,128.2	8.3	
2018	1	157,220.1	6.7	830,732.7	6.3	2,551,196.0	5.5	3,573,130.0	6.4
	2	163,852.7	9.2	839,555.3	8.1	2,570,764.6	6.2	3,596,261.3	6.9
	3	160,760.7	10.8	840,991.0	6.6	2,578,361.8	5.8	3,616,028.6	6.7
	4	161,527.1	8.0	841,002.2	6.2	2,590,840.7	5.7	3,629,830.4	6.6
	5	160,475.5	7.4	839,880.5	6.2	2,600,274.3	5.9	3,643,255.3	6.6
	6	164,397.3	9.2	846,240.2	5.9	2,622,268.3	6.1	3,671,956.8	6.7
	7	163,223.4	8.8	843,752.8	4.8	2,637,421.8	6.7	3,698,202.0	7.1
	8	165,629.2	8.8	837,607.5	4.0	2,651,503.4	6.7	3,718,480.4	7.1
	9	170,529.6	10.3	845,523.7	4.3	2,652,829.5	6.4	3,734,526.2	7.2
	10	170,478.9	7.1	840,678.4	1.7	2,674,506.5	6.8	3,759,646.9	7.4
	11	168,326.2	8.2	840,084.9	2.7	2,692,974.8	6.8	3,786,039.7	7.5
	12	173,137.8	9.2	846,123.7	1.9	2,699,882.3	6.8	3,809,349.2	7.6
2019	1	170,871.6	8.7	847,765.3	2.1	2,716,722.0	6.5	3,838,826.3	7.4
	2	177,604.3	8.4	855,633.1	1.9	2,730,481.9	6.2	3,850,189.3	7.1
	3	174,831.7	8.8	862,572.7	2.6	2,752,723.9	6.8	3,889,792.1	7.6
	4	175,703.9	8.8	866,144.1	3.0	2,763,058.0	6.6	3,909,977.2	7.7
	5	176,320.7	9.9	866,643.4	3.2	2,771,633.0	6.6	3,929,454.2	7.9
	6	179,501.6	9.2	873,802.8	3.3	2,799,248.0	6.7	3,965,907.0	8.0
	7	175,752.8	7.7	875,495.7	3.8	2,811,543.7	6.6	3,993,671.0	8.0
	8	181,175.3	9.4	877,062.9	4.7	2,832,566.1	6.8	4,023,017.6	8.2
	9	183,277.0	7.5	887,411.7	5.0	2,853,272.0	7.6	4,048,352.3	8.4
	10	182,921.2	7.3	885,065.7	5.3	2,874,176.1	7.5	4,073,019.4	8.3
	11	182,848.9	8.6	898,607.6	7.0	2,901,465.4	7.7	4,105,907.7	8.4
	12	186,575.9	7.8	927,098.5	9.6	2,912,434.1	7.9	4,121,523.7	8.2
2020	1	191,811.4	12.3	945,103.8	11.5	2,929,009.2	7.8	4,152,317.6	8.2
	2	191,866.5	8.0	957,889.6	12.0	2,954,603.8	8.2	4,178,247.4	8.5
	3	195,193.8	11.6	988,826.3	14.6	2,984,304.3	8.4	4,213,812.2	8.3
	4	196,412.8	11.8	1,012,290.1	16.9	3,015,816.4	9.1	4,247,310.8	8.6
	5	202,831.3	15.0	1,034,074.1	19.3	3,046,050.5	9.9	4,277,128.0	8.8
	6	206,573.5	15.1	1,060,079.8	21.3	3,077,284.1	9.9	4,308,153.4	8.6
	7	207,071.6	17.8	1,076,665.6	23.0	3,093,300.1	10.0	4,330,607.1	8.4
	8	209,877.2	15.8	1,087,250.7	24.0	3,100,373.4	9.5	4,342,467.3	7.9
	9	213,539.2	16.5	1,110,397.1	25.1	3,115,238.9	9.2	4,368,275.7	7.9
	10	216,704.9	18.5	1,130,987.6	27.8	3,152,811.6	9.7	4,404,271.4	8.1
	11	217,690.2	19.1	1,139,632.4	26.8	3,183,500.9	9.7	4,442,398.9	8.2
	12	219,844.4	17.8	1,164,720.1	25.6	3,197,671.2	9.8	4,468,548.8	8.4
2021	1	223,539.1	16.5	1,183,360.4	25.2	3,223,486.7	10.1	4,507,993.9	8.6
	2	230,607.8	20.2	1,206,555.6	26.0	3,271,405.8	10.7	4,548,414.2	8.9
	3	231,719.9	18.7	1,231,321.1	24.5	3,313,182.2	11.0	4,606,213.6	9.3
	4 <sup>p</sup>	230,780.9	17.5	1,257,170.1	24.2	3,358,928.7	11.4	4,651,663.0	9.5

p: Preliminary Source: Bank of Korea



## 15. Exchange rates

(end-period)

Period	₩/US \$		₩/100¥		₩/Euro	
	Won	y-o-y change (%)	Won	y-o-y change (%)	Won	y-o-y change (%)
2018	1,181.1	4.4	1,013.2	6.8	1,279.2	0.0
2019	1,157.8	3.6	1,063.5	5.0	1,297.4	1.4
2020	1,088.0	-6.0	1,054.3	-0.9	1,338.2	3.1
2018 1	1,071.5	-7.5	985.0	-3.2	1,329.1	7.2
2	1,071.0	-5.4	997.3	-0.7	1,310.4	9.3
3	1,066.5	-4.4	1,001.5	0.3	1,312.0	10.0
4	1,076.2	-4.8	985.9	-3.0	1,304.5	6.2
5	1,081.3	-3.8	994.0	-2.0	1,261.3	0.5
6	1,121.7	-1.6	1,014.8	-0.3	1,297.0	-0.5
7	1,116.7	-0.2	1,006.0	-0.6	1,307.4	-0.6
8	1,108.8	-1.2	998.7	-1.8	1,293.2	-3.2
9	1,112.7	-3.0	981.2	-3.8	1,294.6	-4.2
10	1,140.6	1.4	1,008.9	1.5	1,294.0	-1.2
11	1,121.8	3.6	989.0	2.3	1,277.7	-0.4
12	1,118.1	4.4	1,013.2	6.8	1,279.2	0.0
2019 1	1,117.2	4.3	1,024.8	4.0	1,283.1	-3.5
2	1,117.8	4.4	1,007.6	1.0	1,271.5	-3.0
3	1,137.8	6.7	1,028.2	2.7	1,277.5	-2.6
4	1,158.2	7.6	1,037.0	5.2	1,295.3	-0.7
5	1,190.0	10.1	1,085.8	9.2	1,324.8	5.0
6	1,156.8	3.1	1,073.4	5.8	1,315.1	1.4
7	1,182.0	5.8	1,088.5	8.2	1,318.8	0.9
8	1,215.2	9.6	1,140.7	14.2	1,343.8	3.9
9	1,201.3	8.0	1,113.4	13.5	1,314.6	1.6
10	1,168.4	2.4	1,074.1	6.5	1,303.2	0.7
11	1,179.3	5.1	1,076.9	8.9	1,298.5	1.6
12	1,157.8	3.6	1,063.5	5.0	1,297.4	1.4
2020 1	1,183.5	5.9	1,086.7	6.0	1,035.8	1.8
2	1,215.9	8.8	1,110.0	10.2	1,337.6	5.2
3	1,222.6	7.5	1,130.8	10.0	1,348.7	5.6
4	1,225.2	5.8	1,147.1	10.6	1,326.4	2.4
5	1,239.4	4.2	1,150.6	6.0	1,372.6	3.6
6	1,200.7	3.8	1,116.1	4.0	1,350.2	2.7
7	1,191.4	0.8	1,137.3	4.5	1,411.2	7.0
8	1,185.1	-2.5	1,123.0	-1.5	1,411.2	5.0
9	1,173.5	-2.3	1,112.1	-0.1	1,369.4	4.2
10	1,133.4	-3.0	1,083.5	0.9	1,323.1	1.5
11	1,104.4	-6.4	1,061.6	-1.4	1,321.6	1.8
12	1,088.0	-6.0	1,054.3	-0.9	1,338.2	3.1
2021 1	1,114.6	-5.8	1,069.3	-1.6	1,351.1	3.5
2	1,108.4	-8.8	1,043.2	-6.0	1,349.9	0.9
3	1,133.5	-7.3	1,027.3	-9.2	1,328.3	-1.5
4	1,107.4	-9.6	1,016.9	-11.4	1,342.3	1.2
5	1,116.0	-10.0	1,015.7	-11.7	1,360.9	-0.8

Source: Bank of Korea



# Useful websites

| **Ministry of Economy and Finance**

<http://english.moef.go.kr>

| **Korea Development Institute**

[http://www.kdi.re.kr/kdi\\_eng](http://www.kdi.re.kr/kdi_eng)

| **Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy**

<http://english.motie.go.kr>

| **Ministry of Employment and Labor**

<http://www.moel.go.kr/english>

| **Financial Services Commission**

<http://www.fsc.go.kr/eng>

| **Financial Supervisory Service**

<http://english.fss.or.kr>

| **Fair Trade Commission**

<http://www.ftc.go.kr/eng/index.do>

| **Bank of Korea**

<http://www.bok.or.kr/eng>

| **Statistics Korea**

<http://kostat.go.kr/portal/eng>

Republic of Korea

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